The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897. NO. 42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly, A. M.	D'ly, A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly, P. M.	D'ly, P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.40		8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.54		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....6.00		8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.05		8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....6.22		9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.42		9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....7.01		9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.06		9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown7.22		10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.31		10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport 7.40		10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....8.07		10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville 8.24		11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville. 8.28		11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.40		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30	
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Good Roads and State Forests.

In his recent message to the Legislature, Governor Hastings makes some suggestions in regard to Roads and Forests that should receive attention from our law makers. His remarks are as follows:

Attention is again called to the necessity for better public roads. It appears that we have about 80,000 miles of public roads in the various townships of the Commonwealth, not including turnpike roads and those found in the cities and boroughs. These roads are for the most part in a very unsatisfactory condition, although large sums of money amounting to almost $4,000,000 have been spent every year on their improvement. This great sum of money, averaging about $48.73 per mile, expended annually for many years past, should, if laid out with intelligence and economy during the last 15 years, have made every public thoroughfare in the State equal to our best turnpike roads. There are a number of general laws regulating the road system of the Commonwealth, but there remains in addition thereto on our statute books between four hundred and five hundred special laws affecting as many different localities. Before any further and general effort at improvement can go into effect, it is essential that our road system be simplified so as to be brought under the control of but one or two general laws regulating all the districts in the State and forming the basis of a system for permanent improvement upon which future legislation may be built.

Whilst there are many points in road construction that should be put in practice, yet it is considered to be unwise to enact into law those things that intelligent supervision ought to supply. Legislation, therefore, should deal only with the underlying principles and not concern itself too much with details. The fundamental requirement in order that improvement may begin and properly carried out is in making competent supervision of the work of road making. The selection of incompetent people will always prevent the possibility of bringing about what is needed, no matter to what extent the State might furnish substantial assistance. Another defect in our present method is found in the short term for which supervisors are elected. In most instances this term is but a single year, thus breaking up any plans that intelligent supervisors may endeavor to carry out and giving a sense of insecurity in the position which must embarrass any supervisor who undertakes to do permanent work. If our present method were to be so changed as to provide three supervisors to be elected for three years, one going out of office each year, many of the present evils would be corrected. In addition to this, if about one-half of the road tax could be paid in money, there would be the opportunity of engaging in permanent work that, under our present system of working out the entire tax, is out of the question. A third suggestion, and in its way the most important, is that every mile of our road system should be under the care of individuals whose daily duty should be to see that they are kept in good condition, that the repairs required are immediately made, that loose stones are removed, mud holes filled up, wet places drained and that the entire section over which the individual would be placed is always in good condition for public use. At present, the work done, generally in the spring and fall, is allowed to lie neglected for months without any attempt to preserve it against the floods that are common in our latitude and consequently the work of each year is swept away and the money expended in its performance is totally lost. If these suggestions were carried out, the way would then be open for the State to grant such aid from time to time as might be necessary to assist in relieving the burden that is now wholly borne by the rural people.

The Forestry Commissioner estimates that about 36 per cent. of the entire area of the State may yet be classed woodland, but most of this has been stripped of its valuable merchantable timber. Much of it, although claimed as woodland, possesses almost nothing that is worthy of the name or would be valued by lumberman for sale or by the mechanic for construction. So profitable has been our timber crop that about four-fifths of it has already been brought to market. The railroads have invaded the forests where the streams were not large enough to float the timber, and the portable saw mill has made havoc with the smaller timber growths. There cannot be much objection to the removal of a tree after it gets its full growth, if the removal be for a lawful purpose. Nor is it reasonable to expect the farmer or the landowner to give up his land to the raising of a timber crop that takes 50 years or more to mature and that costs him in taxes more than the natural crop will bring him at the end of that period. This is not what is asked by the friends of the Pennsylvania forests. Their desire is to see that all the land of the State which is absolutely good for nothing else be utilized in growing timber. The Forestry Commissioner estimates that if the land unfit for agricultural purposes and not worth more than an average of $1 per acre were protected from further destruction by the hand of man and from forest fires, the timber crop produced at the end of 50 years would be worth, at present prices, a billion and a half of dollars, or an average of thirty million dollars per year.

Aside from the money value to the State and the people, there are other and probably greater considerations to be taken into account. This is perhaps the first generation in this Commonwealth that has been brought face to face with the dangers and disasters of a timberless country. The removal of the marketable timber from our forests, thus cutting off one of the great industries of the State, and the fact that Pennsylvania is no longer able to supply her own inhabitants the lumber which they require are of themselves discouraging; but, when coupled with the apprehension that further destruction of the forests will work perpetual harm to our agricultural interests, the situation becomes alarming. It is recognized as a fact that of the waters which fall upon the cleared areas, four-fifths are lost because they run immediately out of the country; while four-fifths of the waters which fall upon our forest areas are saved; thus proving that if the vast volumes of water which so frequently deluge the State could be retained long enough to soak into the ground, destructive floods would be prevented and the consequent loss of property and life averted. Two floods have occurred within the past eight years of unequaled proportions and destructiveness. Large areas of alluvial soil once tilled have been abandoned along the Juniata river because the repeated floods have made it impossible to maintain fences or mature crops. This is true also of other portions of the State. During the past eight years the valleys of the Juniata and the west branch of the Susquehanna have lost more than $1,000,000 in the bridges which were swept away. The recurring floods overflowing the banks of nearly all our rivers and the consequent loss of property, the personal danger, apprehension and fear are quite enough to excite serious solicitude.

Pennsylvania possesses vast areas of mountainous territory which are of no value whatever as agricultural or mineral lands. They are, however, of untold value to the State at large because they contain the sources of many of our rivers. When the owners have removed the timber, the land is generally deserted and no attempt is made to restore a growth of timber, because it involves a period of time too long for private enterprise. Forest fires aid the work of destruction.

The great interests involved make it essential that our forests be protected and restored wherever possible. The waste areas should come under proper guardianship. No interest so important should be left in private hands. The State should feel the necessity, and it has the power to protect and restore and guard against forest fires. In the doing of this work, the rights of the private owner, of course, should be carefully guarded by proper compensation. The National Government has already set apart large areas of timber land as forestry reservations. New Jersey has ceded her portion of the Palisade to the government as a public reservation. New York already maintains large forestry reservations, and the legislation needed to accomplish the same has met with general approval. It may be stated as the truth of history that all countries that were once blessed with abundant forests and favorable climate are now, with their forests gone, absolute wastes or the abode of perpetual droughts.

Most of the wooded area is known in legal phrase as unseated land, much of which has become so valueless as to be sold for taxes at public auction by the county authorities at stated periods. The land advertised to be sold for taxes in June, 1894, gathered from the printed lists furnished by newspaper advertisements over the name of the county treasurer, amounted to more than a million and a half of acres, or 2,358 square miles, while the total amount of taxes upon which the sales were advertised to be made was $290,386. If the taxes were not paid the county became the purchaser of the lands, and, after holding for five years, will advertise it for sale again. Since the timber has been removed from the land it became valueless to the lumberman and taxes are generally left unpaid.

It is now submitted to the General Assembly that it would be both wise and profitable for the State, in some right manner, to become the owner of these vast and comparatively worthless forest areas which contain the source of our water supplies, and to hold them as such reservations, protecting them from forest fires and encouraging regrowth of forest timber.

—The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

At 8.13 A. M. Wednesday, January 27, a special train of Pullman composite, dining, sleeping, compartment and observation cars will leave the handsome Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound for San Diego, California, and conveying the first of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to the Pacific Coast.

This train will be the finest that ever crossed the continent, and the tour it carries one of the most elaborate and complete ever conceived for trans-continental and pleasure travel. In charge of an affable and experienced tourist agent, assisted by a highly-accomplished chaperon, this party, without fear of missing train connections, and without any of those petty annoyances incident to individual traveling, crosses the American continent with as much comfort and ease as it would spend a week at the Waldorf, stopping, too, at St. Louis, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Hot Springs and Santa Fe, and visiting their principal points of interest A bath room, barber shop, and an upright piano will be found on the train, and every other convenience and luxury of a first-class hostelry.

The great object of this tour is to escape the insalubrious climate of the East and to sojourn for a time amid the transcendent beauties of California, breathe its invigorating air and bask beneath its matchless sky. A grander attraction could not be offered, nor a more perfect method of reaching it.

Five weeks will be allowed in this "Paradise of the Pacific," during which tourists will visit Los Angeles, Pasadena, "Ye Alpine Tavern," Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Mt. Hamilton, and the garden spot of the earth, Del Monte.

Returning, tourists will stop at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver and Chicago. Two days will be spent visiting the famous and sublime freaks of nature in the Manitou region.

Tickets for this tour, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals *en route*, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and returning, and transportation in California will be sold at a rate of $310.00 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-13-2t.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:—

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10 00; Connellsville, $9.80; Greensburg, $9.80; Butler, $10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction $10.00; Johnstown, $9.80; Altoona, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-i to c-a

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

A CONGRESSMAN IN CUBA

Representative Money, of Mississippi, Makes a Personal Inspection.

SAYS SPAIN CANNOT CONQUER.

The Senator-Elect Describes His Visit to the War-Ridden Island---The Cuban Insurgents Still Active and Levying Taxes on All Havana's Food---Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee Gives His Opinion

NEW YORK CITY. (Special)—The Journal presents the story about the Cuban insurrection told by Colonel Hernando de Soto Money, Senator-elect from Mississippi, and a present member of the House of Representatives on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He has just returned to Washington from a two weeks' visit to Havana and the region round about that city.

Congressman Money says: I returned to Washington Saturday, after a two weeks' absence on a visit to Cuba. I went there to personally inform myself, for my own guidance, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as to the condition of things in the island. Accounts have been so conflicting and the reports from Havana so diverse that I concluded to make some personal discovery in the matter for myself.

HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY.

At the very outset I will say that everything I saw and heard taught me that Spain is unable to cope with this insurrection. She will never put it down; Spain will never end this war with victory to herself.

This is also the opinion of the United States Consul-General, Fitzhugh Lee, and he has heretofore expressed it to Secretary Olney. He has told the Secretary of State that the insurrectionists, whether soon or late, were bound to succeed. The last thing Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said to me as I left Havana was:

"Please see Secretary Olney and tell him that to-day I am more firmly convinced than ever that Spain cannot put down the insurrection, and that every day it continues means a loss of life and property, without the remotest encouragement of any final Spanish success. As I long since told him, the insurrection will succeed. My judgment to that effect receives daily confirmation."

I saw Secretary Olney and communicated to him General Lee's message. I am not permitted, however, to make public Mr. Olney's comments.

Accompanied by General Lee, and with Mr. Drane, a clerk of our Consulate at Havana, to act as interpreter, I called on Captain-General Weyler.

The Spanish newspapers had been commenting on my own personal absence, two days before, from Havana, and had called it "mysterious disappearance." I had, however, only been up the country about thirty miles. I mentioned my absence and the newspaper comments to General Weyler.

"I am glad you went," he replied. "It will show others that such trips can be made with safety. That is the state of affairs. I would like to prove to the world that the country round about here is safe from insurrectionists."

The country round about, however, I will say right here, is not safe from insurrectionists. They are so close and powerful that to-day the insurrectionists levy a tax on all the fruit, vegetables, milk, corn and meat that enter Havana from the country. It is like a tariff, and goes to the height of about 25 per cent. ad valorem. Not a mouthful of Cuban product is to-day eaten in Havana that does not pay a tariff to the revolution. In this indirect way, Weyler himself is contributing to the revolution.

"Very soon," said General Weyler, while talking to me, "I shall announce that the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Las Villas are pacified." Weyler repeated the phrase "very soon" several times and with emphasis.

Referring again to General Weyler's statement that the insurgents had practically been driven out of the province of Havana, my information, received from several positive and truthful sources, is that there are several bodies of armed insurgents in that region. There is General Aguirre, whose command numbers 1400 men; General Ranchez with between 800 and 1000 men, and General Cantillas, with 800 to 1000 men. There are also smaller bodies, and there is no possible show for Weyler to dislodge any of them, as the Spanish troops confine their military operations entirely to the beaten roads. An insurgent force a quarter of a mile either to the right or to the left of the plain highway is as safe from the Spanish troops as if they were a thousand miles away. General Weyler more than once referred to the fact that Cleveland and Olney were doing full justice to Spain.

SIX JAPANESE STRUNG UP.

A Crusade Against Oriental Laborers Near Sacramento, Cal.

A crusade against coolie labor has begun at Orangevale, a citrus colony near Sacramento, Cal. C. C. Roos employed six Japanese on his place, and, a few nights ago, fifteen citizens with gunny sacks over their heads seized the Japanese, placed a rope around the neck of each, and took them to an oak tree. There they were strung up and left hanging until life was almost extinct. The Japanese were then lowered, and when they revived the hanging process was repeated several times. The Japanese were then forced to march out of the settlement and warned never to return on penalty of being hanged until dead.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 17.

Lesson Text: "A Multitude Converted," Acts ii., 32-47—Golden Text: Acts ii., 39—Commentary.

32. "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses." The man who had with oaths and curses so cowardly denied Him is the one who is chosen by the Spirit to be His mouthpiece to this multitude. Being filled with the Spirit takes away all thought of self and all fear of man. He first quotes from Joel ii., 28-32, and says here is a fulfillment of the words of that prophet. He then speaks of Jesus of Nazareth and the wonders wrought by God through Him, and openly charges them with His death. He then quotes from the words of David in Ps. xvi. concerning His resurrection and continues in the words of this first verse of our lesson.

33. Before He died He said that He was going back to the Father who had sent Him, and that He would send down from heaven the Holy Spirit, whom they now saw and heard in these disciples (John xvi., 5-8). Here, then, was the evidence that Jesus of Nazareth was really the one He professed to be, and not an impostor or blasphemer. Here was the evidence that He whom they crucified was now alive from the dead and actually in heaven.

34, 35. David did not rise from the dead. He did not speak of his own resurrection in Ps. xvi., but of Him of whom he said in Ps. cx., 1, "The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on My right hand until I make thy foes thy footstool." David, as to his spirit, is certainly in glory, but his body still sleeps in the dust of the earth.

36. Peter, therefore, by the Spirit, insists that the very same Jesus whom they crucified God has raised from the dead and taken to His own right hand, thus making him Lord and Christ and declaring Him to be the long promised Son of David to sit on David's throne, and the Son of Abraham in whom all the promises to the fathers are to be fulfilled.

37. The Spirit, by His words through Peter, took hold of their hearts, convinced them of their sin and led them to cry out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" There was no urging on the part of Peter that they should come forward to the penitent bench, or raise their hands for prayer, or sign a card declaring their intention to lead a new life, however helpful these methods may sometimes be.

38. When Jesus was on one occasion asked "What shall we do?" His answer was, "Believe on Him whom God hath sent" (John vi., 28, 29). Peter says, by the same Spirit, "Repent and be baptized," which is another way of saying, "Believe." To believe that Jesus was their Messiah would be a complete change of mind or repentance on their part, and to be baptized in His name would be the outward confession that they had received Him. To receive Him would secure the forgiveness of all their sins (John i., 12; I John ii., 12).

39. The promise is to all who will come that they shall in no wise be cast out (John vi., 37). There were some illustrations of households being saved, as in Gen. vii., 1; xviii., 19; xix., 12; Joshua ii., 18. He calls all who hear and bids them come without money and without price. The God who sought out and restored Adam and Eve, who sent angels to rescue Lot and his family, who pleaded so earnestly with backsliding Israel (Jer. iii., 13, 14), is our God and the same unchangeable Jehovah.

40. Perhaps some of the "many other words" He used might be found in Isa. i., 18; xliii., 25; lv., 3, 4; Ezek. xxxvi., 26, for those are the Spirit's own words to sinners. Peter did not think to save the generation or race of Jews, but He did expect, like Paul, to save some of them (I Cor. ix., 22).

41. Receiving His word, they received Him and thus became children of God (John i., 12; vi., 63; xvii., 8; Jas. i., 21). Being baptized, they confessed Him and had the assurance that He would confess them before the Father (Math. x., 32). But think of 3000 doing so! Would not some evangelists be tempted to make a demonstration over that? Whoever heard of such a result from one sermon? This was the Lord's doing and must have been marvelous in their eyes.

42. "They continued steadfastly,"—that is, they believed firmly, for there is no other way to be established. Compare II Chron. xx., 20, with Isa. vii., 9. This verse seems to say that they were instructed. They talked with each other of these things, especially of Him. They commemorated His death. They were much in prayer. How sorry they would be that they had not received Him sooner! How they would long for His return, and with what zeal they would testify of Him!

43. The wonders and signs wrought by the apostles would doubtless be on the line of Mark xvi., 17-20, and being such as He Himself wrought when He was on earth would add to their testimony that He was still alive, though invisible, and had all power in heaven and on earth. It was the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following (Mark xvi., 20).

44. One great family bound together by His love to them, and their love to Him and to each other, having a great desire to please Him and that others might receive Him too. They doubtless believed that all He had was theirs and thus were drawn to share all they had with each other. The Spirit controlled all, and it was a foretaste of heaven upon the earth.

45. Earthly possessions lost their attraction; they were no use except as they could use them for Him by spending them upon His who were in need. The Spirit of Him who though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, had taken hold of them, and they counted nothing so precious as His love, and the privilege of showing some love to Him. The first gave their own selves to the Lord (II Cor. viii., 5), and then to each other by the will of God. The same spirit to-day would fill the treasuries of the mission boards and put many workers in the field.

46. With one accord, with gladness and singleness of heart. This described their daily life of service unto Him whom they had received as Saviour and coming King. It is the third time we have met the phrase "With one accord." See i., 14; ii., 1.

47. Praising God is a good way to draw people unto Him, and thus they will be added to the church. In chapters v., 14; ii., 24, we read of people being added to the Lord, and that is the only real addition that will stand. Thus they are truly added to the church which is the body of Christ. People may be added to the membership of a church without being added to the Lord, but if they become a part of Christ by faith in Him they are then a part of the church, and it matters little what denomination they belong to. The Lord fill us with His Spirit to serve Him with gladness and singleness of heart.—Lesson Helper.

Orient Demands Southern Cotton.

Such a demand for American cotton has sprung up in Japan and China that it pays to ship the product from the Cotton State all the way to San Francisco by rail, and there put it on board vessels for its destination.

PERISHED AMID FLAMES

Fires Claim Many Victims and Destroy Valuable Property.

SEVEN NUNS DIE HEROICALLY.

The Convent and School at Roberval, Canada, Burned, With Tragical Results---After Rescuing Their Pupils the Sisters Were Unable to Save Themselves ---Fatal Fires Occur in Wisconsin.

ROBERVAL, Quebec, Canada (Special).—Fire broke out Wednesday morning in the chapel of the convent of Our Lady of St. John caused by a lighted candle near the cradle of the Infant Jesus, setting fire to the draperies and floral ornamentations, and in an instant the whole chapel was a mass of flames. The alarm was given by a sacristy nun, but the fire spread with such rapidity that nothing could be done to save the building.

Seven nuns were smothered in the smoke. Their names are: Mother St. Francois De Paule (Elise Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome); Sisters Providence (Emma Le Tourneau, of Quebec); St. Ursule (Corinthe Garneau, of St. Foye); St. Anne (Laure Hudon, of Hebertville); St. Antoine De Padorie (Catherine Bouille, of Deschambault); St. Dominique (Marie Louise Girard, of Roberval), and St. Louis (Rose Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome). Another nun was badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire.

The convent and school are a mass of ruins. The total loss is $75,000, with only about $12,000 insurance. The school was closed on account of the holidays, and most of the pupils had gone home.

When the alarm was given the nuns bravely undertook the task of rescuing those in their charge, and in this heroic task those who perished gave up their lives. From floor to floor of the doomed building these devotees rushed through blinding smoke and flame, sounding the alarm, and not until every one in their charge was warned of their danger and safely out of the building, did they turn to the saving of their own lives. It was then too late, and, overcome by the heat and smoke, the seven heroic Sisters gave up their lives. On every floor their dead bodies were found, their bodies still kneeling in the attitude of prayer.

NINE PERSONS DIE BY FIRE.

Burned to Death in Dwellings in Wisconsin and South Carolina.

WESTFIELD, Wis., (Special).—The farm residence of William Belhke of the town of Newton, this county, was destroyed by fire early Wednesday. Four of his children, the eldest fourteen years of age, perished in the flames. Three younger children were rescued.

BABCOCK, Wis. (Special).—The farmhouse of Ole Della, six miles south of here, was burned to the ground Wednesday. His three children, the oldest five years of age, was burned to death.

PICKENS, S. C. (Special).—The residence of the Rev. M. L. Jones, five miles north of Pickens, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, and his son Elbert and daughter Mary, both about grown, perished in the flames. Mr. Jones was absent at the time.

BRYAN TO BIMETALLISTS.

Says "It Is Better to Have Run and Lost Than Not to Have Run at All."

The Lansing Theatre, Lincoln, Neb., was filled the other morning when the State Bimetallic Conference was called to order.

When Mr. Bryan entered the hall he was greeted with deafening applause. In the course of his address he remarked the warm reception prompted him to paraphrase an old saying, which would read, "It is better to have run and lost than not to have run at all."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
(He Addressed the Bimetallic Conference at Lincoln, Neb.)

Mr. Bryan reviewed the campaign from the Chicago Convention until the close of the polls. He declared that there had been great gain made by the silver party since 1894, and said that he believed that with the efforts to be made during the next four years there could be no doubt of victory in 1900. He spoke of the Bimetallic League, which is about to be organized in Nebraska, and advised that all friends of silver, regardless of party affiliations, should be enrolled under one banner. He suggested that the Legislature should still further amend the election laws of the State to the end that voters should be better protected from intimidation, and also that corporations should not be permitted to contribute funds for election purposes. The contributions of corporation funds was in direct violation of corporate charters.

His statement that, while the doctrine of bimetallism had been defeated at the polls, it had made Republicans hope that bimetallism would be secured before the next Presidential election, was greeted with a great outburst of applause.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned during Mr. Bryan's speech and many members heard it. In the afternoon Mr. Bryan left for Chicago to attend the banquet in honor of Jackson's birthday.

Railroad Wreckers Confess.

Four colored men in the Birmingham (Ala.) jail confessed plotting to wreck trains in order to rob passengers. The first attempt failed, but in the second a Birmingham mineral train was derailed and twenty-six lives lost.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Negotiations have been practically completed between this Government and Chile for a rehabilitation of the Chilean Claims Commission.

Five sheets of $10 notes aggregating $200 are missing from the Treasury Department. The loss was discovered about two weeks ago and a rigid search has since been made without result. The Secret Service was at once put upon the case, but up to this time they have failed to get a single clue.

The Loud bill to amend the postal laws in regard to second-class matter was passed by the House.

Former Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and advocated the adoption of a prohibitory tariff of wool.

Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the retirement on pension of employes in the civil service.

Leonas C. H. Schleman, of New York, has been appointed Consul at Cape Haytien, Hayti.

The President sent to the Senate the correspondence in the case of Charles Govin, the American correspondent, who was reported to have been put to death after having been captured by the Spaniards.

Secretary Herbert, in a report, says that armor steel plates for war vessels should cost only about $400 a ton, this allowing a big profit to manufacturers.

Representatives of the cotton and silk industries appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to plead for a higher tariff.

President Cleveland has received assurances from Spain that reforms will be put into effect in Cuba as soon as the Province of Pinar del Rio is pacified.

Count De Moltke-Huitfeldt and Louise Eugenie Bonaparte were marrried at Washington by Cardinal Gibbons.

Domestic.

John Warris killed his brother, David, in the presence of and at the request of the latter's bride, in a duel near Crawfordville, Fla.

The General Trust Company has been incorporated in Illinois, with a capital of $5,000,000. Its object is to carry on a general banking business in Chicago.

Mrs. Hattie F. McCloud, of Shelbourne Falls, Mass, was murdered on a lonely road, probably by tramps.

Carnegie and Westinghouse employes formed a $2,000,000 co-operative stock company to establish an iron and steel plant on Puget Sound, Washington.

At Bryn Mawr, Penn., the Postoffice, which is in the railroad station, was robbed of $2000 in cash and $75 worth of stamps. The work was done by some one familiar with the office, as the combination was worked and the safe opened in the regular way.

At Bismarck in the Republican caucus participated in by all the Republicans of the Legislative Assembly, Senator Hansbrough was nominated as the party candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from North Dakota. The nomination was practically unanimous. This action has been expected since the call for a caucus was made by the Republican Committee.

J. F. Costello, who disappeared from Binghamton, N. Y., several years ago and has been mourned as dead, was found in an Indiana jail.

At Brooksville, Ky., Robert Laughlin was hanged. On February 24, 1896, Laughlin, a tenant and farm laborer, assaulted his niece, then murdered her and his wife and fired the house. He confessed.

At Canton, Ohio, President-elect McKinley promised a colored committee to devote a part of his first message to the subject of Southern lynchings.

A prominent young man, named William Speidel, was murdered at Port Jervis, N. Y., while on his way to be married. Robb was the motive for the crime.

Burglars robbed and burned the broom supply store of D. S. Perry & Co., at Urbana, Ohio. The total loss is $14,000 to $18,000.

Striking miners at Rutland, Ill., became so aggressive that the militia was called out and placed on guard at the mine.

Sergeant of Police Amer Keller, of Dayton, Ohio, was killed at a fire in that city.

The Business Men's Democratic Association of New York City held its annual banquet in honor of Jackson Day. A smaller number gathered than had attended during the past dozen years. The Democratic League of Kings County held a meeting in Brooklyn in honor of the day. At the Jackson Day banquet of the National Democrats in Chicago speeches were made by Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Watterson and others, and letters read from President Cleveland and others.

A colored man, who had been arrested for burning a barn belonging to a Mr. Wanamaker, was lynched at Orangeburg, S. C.

In a fit of jealous rage Charles Acker, stabbed Jennie Hallenbeck, a servant in the family of ex-Supervisor Samuel Meyers at East Taghkanick, N. Y., in the neck, and she died soon afterward.

The annual session of the New York Legislature was opened in Albany. Mr. O'Grady was chosen Speaker and Governor Black's message was read in both houses.

The centennial of Albany as the capital of New York State was elaborately celebrated.

Professor Achilles Errani, once famous as a tenor on the operatic stage, and later as a prominent teacher, succumbed to heart disease in New York City on hearing of Michael Miniter's attempt to kill a servant employed in his house.

Emma Spreckles, who married at San Francisco Thomas Watson against the wish of her father, Claus Spreckles, turned over to the latter $1,500,000 in bonds because he had taunted her with ingratitude.

Christian Schauer, Jr., Treasurer of the Nation's Bank for Savings of Allegheny, committed suicide at Pittsburg, Penn., by hanging himself.

Six persons were injured, three probably fatally, by a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near Carson, Iowa.

In his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania Governor Hastings deprecates the corrupt use of money in elections. He points out that voters are bribed by the purchase for them by dishonest politicians of their tax receipts. Bossism is also denounced. The Governor suggests legislation to restrict the privileges of foreign corporations.

Frank Ellison, the former well-known New York City club man, who assaulted the aged broker, William Henriques, in 1893, was released from Sing Sing Prison, after serving over three years of his sentence.

There were slight runs on a couple of St. Paul (Minn.) banks, but the excitement was soon over. Business men there say that the panic is at an end.

The ocean-going tug Luckenbach came into the Port of New York and reported being chased by the United States cruiser Raleigh in mistake for a Cuban filibuster.

ARMS FOR CUBA LANDED

Filibustering Expedition Reached the Island With a Valuable Cargo.

BOATLOADS OF WAR MATERIALS.

The Material Which the Three Friends Failed to Deliver, Now in the Hands of the Cuban Insurgents---A Perilous Passage Through a Stormy Sea With the Men and Arms---In Gomez's Hands.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special.)—The tug Dauntless has just returned from Cuba after landing one of the largest expeditions ever started for the island.

The Dauntless left Jacksonville and ran down to No Name Key, off Bahia Honda, where she took in 1048 Mauser rifles, one twelve-pound Hotchkiss field-piece and 200 shells for the same, 400,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 pounds of dynamite and forty men.

While embarking this cargo, which was left there by the Three Friends on that vessel's last unsuccessful trip, the Dauntless men were frightened twice. Once it was by a small launch from Key West with a newspaper man and some sightseers on board. The launch saw the men in small boats and three large schooners transferring the cargo. On being discovered the loading was stopped and the men made for the land. After getting up to the Dauntless and finding that the men from the launch were friends, the work was continued.

The Dauntless left Friday afternoon and went immediately to sea. On Saturday she struck a terrific sea, which washed everything clear of her decks. The tug was almost swamped, and it was with difficulty that she could make headway. The men of the expedition took refuge in the dining hall, where they were dashed from one side to the other. A few who could keep their feet went to the pilot-house to keep a lookout for Spanish warships. No one on the boat had anything to eat all day Saturday, as no fire could be built.

On Sunday the weather moderated somewhat, and in the evening the coast of Cuba was sighted. After a careful survey of the coast the tug ran in and made a landing near Sagua la Grande.

Most of the men of the expedition were so seasick that they had to be lifted into the boats when the landing began. Every available man was then pressed into service, including the crew of the Dauntless.

It took two hours to land all the munitions of war. By that time a large number of insurgents had arrived to take charge of them.

After remaining a short time the small boats were returned to the Dauntless, and she put to sea again.

Her passage back was more pleasant. Monday night she met the schooner Dellie off the Florida Keys where fifteen Americans who had accompanied the expedition were transferred and landed at Key West.

PENROSE TO BE SENATOR.

Nominated by the Republican Caucus at Harrisburg, Penn.

The great fight in Pennsylvania for Senator Cameron's seat is over, and State Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, has won. The joint Republican caucus was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, and a great crowd filled the galleries and all the space in the rear of the desks. The merits of Mr. Penrose and ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker were presented in glowing periods by their nominators and seconders, and then the vote was taken. The vote resulted:

For Senator Penrose, 133; for Mr. Wanamaker, 75; for Senator Cameron, 1; for ex-Congressman John B. Robinson, 1, and for President Judge Rice, of the Superior Court, 1.

When the chairman announced that Senator Penrose had received the highest number of votes and was the caucus nominee, Senator Kauffman, the Wanamaker leader, rose and in a brief speech moved to make the nomination unanimous. Senator Kauffman's motion was adopted, and Senator Penrose was made the unanimous choice of the Republicans for United States Senator. The caucus then adjourned.

The Democratic caucus was also held and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black, of York, was chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator.

GENERAL F. A. WALKER DEAD.

Great Educator and Political Economist Expired Suddenly at Boston.

General Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died at his home in Boston, Mass., after a brief illness.

General Walker was the leading American political economist. He was also Superintendent of the United States Census in 1870 and 1880.

Only recently General Walker and Senator Wolcott planned a trip to Europe, where they would meet representatives from France, Germany and England, to confer with them on international bimetallism. The information gained by this meeting was to be used by the coming Administration, and the meeting, while not official, was indorsed by the President-elect. General Walker was a strong bimetallist. As President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, General Walker was recognized as one of the leading educators in this country.

RAIDERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Governor Bradley Sends Troops to Stop Tollgate Wrecking in Kentucky.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, instructed Colonel Gaither, of the Second Regiment, to call out the Lexington and Harrodsburg companies of the State Guard for the purpose of going to Mercer County to capture a band of 200 turnpike raiders who are destroying tollgates in Mercer County.

The Governor has had detectives at work for several weeks learning the names and plans of the raiders. They found that Washington County was their headquarters. The detectives notified Colonel Gaither of the raiders' intentions, and he, in turn, informed the Governor. The troop are in command of Colonel Gaither, who will secrete them in squads at different tollgates likely to be attacked. When the raiders approach and begin to tear down the poles they will be ordered to surrender. If they refuse, the troops have received orders to fire on them.

BLACK'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Discussion of State Questions by the Chief Executive.

DEBT, TAXATION, REVENUES.

Finances in a Satisfactory Condition---Convicts Should Have Work---The Labor Field---A State Cruiser Wanted ---Decrease in the Number of Insane---Raines Law Amendments Advocated.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—Governor Frank S. Black's first message has been sent to the Legislature. He begins by saying that "the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition in spite of the hard times. The total valuation of property is $4,368,712,903. The State tax for the fiscal year is $11,751,-833.71, and the total funded debt was on September 30, $2,320,660. The revenues received during the last year from corporations, inheritance tax and the Raines Liquor law were $8,030,228.66, the liquor law alone yielding $3,564,014.98. Notwithstanding this prosperous condition, every reasonable endeavor should be made to put the rate of taxation lower. The large expenses now practically fixed, including charities, the school system, the canals, the capitol, and aggregating nearly thirteen millions of dollars a year, render a satisfactory rate impossible, but the present depression and the uncertainties of the future demand the most exact scrutiny compatible with the magnitude and importance of our enterprises."

Convicts Must Have Work.

Referring to the prisons the message says:

"Work must be provided at once. The constitutional provision respecting prison made goods increases the difficulty of providing it. There are nearly 20,000 persons in our hospitals and charitable institutions. The needs of these inmates should be met as far as practicable by the work of the criminal class, and, if necessary, in order to increase the opportunity for labor, the use of machinery should be dispensed with; for the saving of money is no part of the problem until the product of the criminal class falls below the reasonable wants of all the inmates of the State institutions. It is purely a question of State policy, which broadens into a question of safety and morals. This subject might be relieved by a system of industrial training, which, in addition to the product made, would afford an occupation upon which the convict when released might rely.

"The employment of short-term convicts in the making or improvement of roads may not be impracticable, and the consideration of a plan having that end in view may now well occupy your attention. The suggestions made in the report of the State Prisons Commission have been carefully prepared, and I commend those suggestions. The subject is iurgent and its consideration should not be postponed. Its difficulty will be constantly increased by delay, for without employment the retrogression of our criminals will be marked and inevitable."

Banks in Good Condition.

In reference to banking, the Governor says that out of 215 banks of deposit and discount only two have failed and four have gone into voluntary liquidation.

"The increase in savings banks deposits during the past year by forty-six million dollars," he says, "shows that the pluck and energy of the working class are too strong to be overcome by adverse comment."

He recommended such legislation as will lessen the number of weak insurance companies.

The Labor Question.

The message then deals with the labor question as follows:

"Every year the so-called labor question grows more important, and the need of its proper solution more imperative. The Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the Factory Inspector and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are of considerable value. Their work is in the right direction, but they are still far short of the requirements which the growing and enormous interests of the laboring people in this country have created. There is no natural antagonism between labor and capital. They are the same. Capital is nothing but labor turned into money.

"A man who quarrels with the accumulations of his neighbor discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example. He makes war upon the very condition which he hopes some time to attain. Those who create and foster discontent in the mind of the laborer are not his friends. The largest opportunities possible to the laboring man should be provided. The largest wages consistent with the rights of the employer should be paid, and different persons performing the same work, even though some of them be women, should receive the same compensation. These results are more likely to occur through reason and mutual acquaintance than through rebellion.

"Tolerance is the first requisite of amicable relations, and this will arise when the employer and the laborer understand each other. Some plan should be devised which would afford to each such information of the other as will form a basis for the friendly adjustment of differences between them. No such plan now exists here, and the result is the appalling loss of wages and property which is so often seen when the rights of the employer and laborer clash.

"The work of the Commission of Mediation and Arbitration does not meet the need described. It is designed rather to settle disputes than to prevent them, and while it may be effective in producing such settlement, the damage has already been done.

"Whether or not the scheme of the University Extension is feasible, it at least affords a suggestion along lines which must at some time be pursued. I commend this subject to the Legislature for that careful consideration which the great need of all our people in this direction demands for it."

He Wants a State Cruiser.

In reference to the National Guard, the Governor says, in part:

"I suggest that you consider the subject of building a State cruiser, upon which the Naval Militia might receive such actual training as is provided the Guard in the camp at Peekskill.

"The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard are high, and actuated by a desire to maintain this condition, I suggest to the Legislature the wisdom of putting this body upon a footing where its chief executive officer is not likely to be changed at every political election. This officer ought not to be subject to political control, and the frequent changes alluded to must have a disheartening effect upon the members of the National Guard and impair its high standard of service.

"This suggestion, if agreeable to the Constitution, might well extend to the whole of the Governor's staff, for it is certain that the National Guard would be served quite as well by officers with a more permanent tenure, and it is equally certain that the lustre shed upon the Governor by his staff might be dispensed with without loss of his dignity or danger to the State."

Governor Black recommends that initial steps be promptly taken by the Legislature to improve and maintain the public highways.

"The State Capitol has been in course of construction nearly a third of a century," the Governor says, "and during this time over $22,000,000 have been spent or sunk. If an individual or a corporation," he continues, "had managed an undertaking as this has been managed, it would have been discharged years ago. Sufficient money should be appropriated for the completion of the work, but the latter should be done by contract and with no taint of scandal."

Decrease in Insanity.

Referring to the insane, the message says:

"The increase in the number of insane is less than in former years, due probably to the revision by the Legislature of the insanity laws. This is said not to have worked detrimentially, for every proper case has been received and treated. The transfer of New York County to the State system with a lack of accommodation for the insane and the necessity for disproportionate construction during the ensuing year, creates an unusual condition which should be provided for."

The cost of the school system during the year has been over $24,000,000, but the attendance has increased under the Compulsory School law. There are, however; Governor Black remarks, 365,000 children who do not attend school. He recommends that the Legislature provide for the accommodation of these children in public schools.

Would Amend the Raines Law.

"The operation of the present Excise law," he says, "has been in many respects satisfactory. The revenue received from it from May 1 to November 20 was $11,000,083, more than twice as much as the receipts for licenses during the entire year of 1895. It has caused a large decrease in the number of saloons, and the expense of running the Excise Department is less than that of running the old Excise Boards.

"The law can, however, be improved, and that improvement should be among the first duties of this Legislature. Some of the amendments needed are obvious to those living where the law has been applied, and others are apparent to those who have given the subject careful study. Neither class of amendments can be recited with any profit here, but all changes should have in view the protection of those who have in good faith attempted to obey the law and the prevention of those who, by subterfuge or direct violation, have attempted to evade it."

Sarcasm for Civil Service.

"The subject of civil service," the Governor says caustically, "has been much discussed, generally exaggerated, and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question.

"Beauty is not always a test of efficiency, and machinery that works disastrously is worse than that which will not work at all. Every means must be adapted to the end desired, and in my judgment, civil service will work better with less starch.

"A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common sense, and they are not necessarily hostile who think that common sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, character, tact and even muscle may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of one per cent. in an examination in geography."

Greater New York.

Speaking of Greater New York, he says:

"No legislation passed this session will involve greater responsibilities or be more far-reaching in its effect than that relating to the communities to be embraced in the city of New York. This subject does not concern us alone, for the extent of its influence is not safe to predict. Conditions have arisen more than once in which an entire National policy has depended upon this State. When questions of such moment become thus dependent, the position of the city of New York is commanding and may be decisive. Every move upon this subject should result from the utmost caution and study.

Recommends Biennial Sessions.

"In many States the Legislature convenes once in two years, and wherever that practice prevails I understand there is no disposition to return to the yearly meeting. This is a large State, and its interests are enormous and diverse, but these do not justify or even excuse the large number of confusing, expensive and unnecessary laws passed at every seession.

"They serve no proper purpose whatever, and their tendency is to unsettle and mislead, even if they contain nothing objectionable. The legitimate needs of this State can be provided for in a shorter time than is generally consumed, and the chief hope arising from protracted sessions and the passage of unnecessary laws is that the people may in their next Constitution conclude to correct both with biennial sessions.

"I should be glad if no act should be passed not of pronounced utility or to meet some urgent public need. This would make possible an early adjournment, for which the people are always grateful."

Steps should be taken to protect the State's rights in the Adirondack forests and to preserve the beauties of Niagara Falls, he says.

GOVERNOR COOKE INAUGURATED.

The New Chief Executive of Connecticut Begins His Term of Office.

Lorrin A Cooke, of Winsted, elected Governor of Connecticut by the largest majority ever polled by a candidate for the office, was inaugurated Wednesday at Hartford. Four companies of Governor's Guards received him at the Allyn House and escorted him, the new staff officers, and new State officers to the Capitol. Governor Cooke rode in an open carriage drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by Governor Coffin. During the parade a salute of seventeen guns was fired at Bushnell Park.

Governor Cooke was heartily applauded as he entered the Capitol and again as he entered the House of Representatives and delivered his inaugural address.

Bank Reduces Interest.

The rumors prevalent for some time that the banks of Detroit, Mich., would reduce interest on deposits, because of idle capital, were verified when the Preston National Bank reduced rates on banks and bankers' money from 3 to 2½ per cent. and on certificates of deposit from 4 to 3 per cent. Old certificates will be renewed at 3½ per cent. Other banks will follow suit before the end of the week.

Massachusetts Legislature Meets.

The Massachusetts Legislature met at Boston to begin the session of 1897. Senator George P. Lawrence, of Berkshire, was elected President of the Senate for the ensuing year. The House organized by electing Hon. J. L. Bates, of Boston, Speaker by a unanimous vote, and James W. Kimball, of Lynn, clerk, without opposition.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Mexico has women street cleaners.

Samuel Gompers was born in London.

In Mexico miners get fifty cents a day.

Detroit (Mich.) servant girls will organize.

Organization has increased wages in Japan.

Some New York gold beaters get $7.50 a week.

Michigan vehicle makers average $1.30½ a day.

Washington City has a union of colored bottlers.

English coal miners will demand ten per cent. advance.

There are over 2000 enrolled members of the new American Longshoremen's Union.

The International Union of Ship Dock and River Workers has a membership of 150,000.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Council has ordered the eight-hour day to be introduced in city work.

Minneapolis (Minn.) waiters have inaugurated a series of open social and educational meetings.

The last day of the past year saw over 130,000 wage earners out of work in New York City.

In four years there has not been a labor organization that has not lost members except the cigarmakers.

An eight-hour agitation meeting of gigantic proportions is to be held in Boston on Washington's Birthday.

There are over 10,000 brass workers in New York City, and fully one-half of them were idle the greater part of the last year.

The Detroit Railway employes have adopted a rule that in future promotions must be made on the basis of age in the service.

The Building Trades Council of Cleveland, Ohio, has decided to demand an eight-hour day for all trades connected with that organization on and after April 1.

Both among the native soldiers and the employes of the State railways in India growing insubordination is reported, and now a big railway strike has been begun, which is a novelty in India.

The State Legislative Committee of the Boston Central Labor Union has been instructed to assist all trades having a label in securing an enactment by the Legislature of Massachusetts of the Minnesota law.

At two large hotels in Berlin, Germany, tipping is absolutely forbidden. Printed notices to this effect are hanging in all rooms, and in place of tips to servants a charge is made in the bill, varying from five to twelve per cent.

Labor organizations in Kansas City, Mo., have indulged in women boycott associations. The plan projected is to organize the wives and daughters of workmen into an association, partly of a social nature, but the principal object of which is to promote the sale of union-made goods. No other articles of any description are to be purchased by the members of the association when it is possible to buy those made by union labor.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Emperor William employs twelve valets.

General Crespo, of Venezuela has given instructions to have his race horses trained according to American methods.

The grand Cordon of the crown of Italy has been conferred upon Dr. Behring, the discoverer of the anti-diphtheritic serum.

Queen Victoria will personally dictate and revise a biography of herself, which will appear in 1897, telling the story of her reign.

For many years Hermann, the magician who died recently, earned $75,000 a year on the stage, and his estate is said to aggregate less than $2000.

Earl de Grey has kept a record of the game he has killed in twenty-eight years. It aggregates 316,699 head, and ranges from partridges to rhinoceroses.

Sir R. Menzies, Bart., of Menzies, the hereditary chief of the clan Menzies is the oldest Highland chief now living. He is eighty years old and wears the kilt summer and winter.

It is usually dawn before the Sultan of Turkey goes to bed, and at 8 o'clock he is stirring again. He has no confidence in those around him, and his life appears to be worth hardly a day's purchase.

If the stories told of his wealth are true, Congressman Sprague, the new Representative from the Eleventh Massachusetts District, will be the richest member of the House. His wife is said to possess $25,000,000.

The British peerage conferred on Sir Joseph Lister, the founder of antiseptic surgery, is the only significant feature of the long list of New Year's honors which were distributed mainly among officials of the regular service.

One of the most eminent colored men in the South is the Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Brown, professor of theology at Gammon University, Atlanta. He was born in New Orleans, but was educated at the North and holds the degree of Ph. D.

Professor Fanciuli of the Marine Band at Washington, is to be made a commissioned officer by special act of the Senate. Under existing conditions he ranks as a private, and, as the line is strictly drawn, he cannot hope for social recognition.

Judge Stephen Neal, who wrote the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, is a resident of Lebanon, Ind. He is in his eightieth year. Judge Neal wrote the amendment in his office in Lebanon. It was submitted by Congressman Godlove S. Orth to the Congressional Committee which was discussing measures of reconstruction.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bicycle polo is a game much encouraged by repairers.

Many riders are now figuring on the 1897 exchange value of 1896 nineteen-dollar wheels.

Of 28,000 applications for patents in England during 1896 more than one-third were for improvements in bicycles.

Philadelphia recently voted $110,000 for park improvements, and of that amount $40,000 will be expended for cycle paths.

The statistical crank has turned his attention to the bicycle, and says there are 12,000,000 wheels in actual use in the world.

Certain Wisconsin counties are experimenting with free mail delivery among the farmers, with the postman mounted on a bicycle.

It has been remarked that tire makers have succeeded in educating bicycle riders up to the idea that road tires should differ from track tires in size and weight.

It is said that much quiet work has been done by manufacturers in the attempt to find out what the special requirements in bicycles are in various parts of the country.

England gives employment to 33,000 persons in her bicycle factories. The number of wheels made last year amounts to 250,000, and the capital invested in this industry is $85,000,000.

Bicycle bells to be attached to the end of the pedal pin are new. They permit the rider to ring his bell without removing his hands from the handles or leave one hand free for carrying anything.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

2

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.42 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	20,536
Condensed milk, cans	158
Cream, cans	357

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Fancy	—	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh, extras	13	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10¾
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10¼
common to fair	7	@	9
Part skims, choice	9	@	9¼
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	20	@	21
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	22
Western—Prime to choice	18	@	19
Southern—Best	—	@	18
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	—	@	1 05
Pea, choice	—	@	95
Red kidney, choice	1 40	@	1 45
White kidney, choice	1 50	@	1 55
Yellow eye	—	@	1 20
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 35
Green peas, bags	—	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	3 00	@	4 00
Apples, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
King, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Greening, ₱ bbl	80	@	1 10
Spitzenburg, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	10	@	13
Concord, ₱ basket	9	@	10

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	13½	@	14
1896, good to prime	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	13½	@	14
Good to prime	11½	@	12½
Old odds, 1894	3	@	5

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Squash, white, ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	70
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ half bbl	75	@	1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	6	@	12
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	75	@	2 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	7 00
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	25	@	60
Beets, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	40	@	75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	90	@	95
Oat	37½	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	4½	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 35
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	9	@	13
Western, dry picked	5	@	7½
Fowls, State & Penn ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Western ducks, ₱ lb	9	@	13
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	5 30	@	5 55
Spring Patents	4 70	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	99⅛
May	—	@	89⅝
Corn—No. 2	29⅝	@	29¾
Oats—No. 3 White	—	@	22
Ungraded White	20	@	30
Rye—State	41	@	43
Barley—Feeding	—	@	29½
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.75c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Country dressed	4½	@	5½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 60	@	5 80
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 70	@	4 40
Country Dressed	3¾	@	6½

"RUMP" HOUSE IN DELAWARE.

Addicks's Plans Go Wrong and a Democratic Senator to Be Chosen.

Seven Union Republican (Addicks) candidates for the Delaware House of Representatives in Kent County, who were declared not elected by the Board of Canvass and the seven Union Republicans who were defeated in Sussex County, met in the State Library, at Dover, and decided to form a "Rump" House to meet at the Hotel Richardson. They then repaired to the hotel and organized, with Luther C. Conwell as Temporary Chairman.

Thomas C. Moore, was elected permanent Speaker and the oath was administered to him by Mr. Conwell. Mr. Moore then swore in the thirteen other members. Charles S. Hastings was made Clerk and Thomas E. Brown Recording Clerk. They, with the minor assistants, then took the oath.

The regular Senate met and selected Hezekiah Harrington, Democrat, Speaker. The Democrats captured the Senate through the failure of the Republicans to stand together. Meredith (Dem., of Kent County) was seated, and Allee (Rep.) was rejected.

The regular House organized by making E. B. Biggin, Democrat, Speaker. The House appointed a committee on the contest of W. W. Chears against J. T. Dickey, both Democrats, from Newcastle County.

The Democrats have undisputed control in both branches of the Legislature, and a Democratic United States Senator will be chosen.

Norfolk's Postmaster Removed.

At Norfolk, Va., Postmaster William W. Degge and his assistant, E. M. Henry, were suspended from office by United States Post office Inspector Clum, of Washington, the latter having found a shortage of $5840 in the Postmaster's accounts. W. H. H. Trice, one of Degge's bondsmen, was temporarily appointed Postmaster, and ex-Postmaster J. W. Long was appointed assistant. Degge's bond was $50,000, and he made good the shortage by deeding over to his bondsmen all of his property.

Costly

The other night I sat me down
  Unto a meal of love.
First two sweet looks from eyes quite brown
  Placed me in heaven above.

Then came a course of dulcet tones;
  Two hand clasps on the side,
Some sighs direct from torrid zones
  Borne on a fevered tide.

A good big hug done to a turn
  These dainties followed after,
And then to make our spirits burn,
  The wine of rapturous laughter.

The sweetest dishes should come last,
  Thus epicures assert;
We had to crown this rich repast,
  Some kisses for dessert.

But, Oh, the price I paid for this,
  The dearest meal to me!
It was indeed expensive bliss.
  It took my liberty.

—Tom Masson.

HUMOROUS.

Goshing—Why do you call her of a certain age? Barker — Because she never changes it.

Minnie—He said my complexion was a perfect dream. Mamie—What did he mean by that—that it was not real?

"I suppose," clucked the hen angrily, "that now you've stolen me, you'll expect me to lay poached eggs! I'll fool you!"

"Willie is absolutely madly in love with me." "How do you know?" "He told me he'd work for me if the worst happened."

First Undertaker's Assistant—This corpse has a lot of correspondence in his pockets. Second Undertaker's Assistant—Well, send it to the dead letter office.

"Well," said the kite to the small boy, "I guess I will have to admit that you have me on the string. And that," continued the kite, "is what makes me soar."

Miss Maunders—He proposed, but I refused to marry him. Miss Causque—Oh, you noble, generous girl! You're always doing some kindness for other people.

Correspondent—I should like to write for your paper. You want the manuscript sheets blank on one side, don't you? Managing Editor—On both sides, if you please.

"No, darling," said a mother to a sick child, "the doctor says I mustn't read to you." "Then, mamma," begged the little child, "won't you please read to yourself out loud?"

Mamma—Bobby, I heard you were a very naughty boy today. Now tell me all about it. Bobby (with a sudden access of modesty)—Teacher says it isn't polite to talk too much about yourself.

"But I am so unworthy, darling," he murmured, as he held the dear girl's hand in his. "Oh, Harry," she sighed, "if you and papa agreed on every other point as we do on that, how happy we could be,"

First Tramp—If you had to work—just supposin'—what kind of a job would you rather have? Second Tramp—Well, I think I could be judge of a dog show. I've had experience of all de dif'rent kinds of dogs dere is.

"Mamma," said Willie, leaning toward his mother and speaking in a loud whisper, "the preacher said a little while ago, 'One word more and I have done.' and he's talked 563 words since he said it. I've been counting 'em on him!"

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, showing the visitor through the ancient English church where the noble families were interred. "Same way over in our country," replied the visitor. "Why don't they get a better preacher?"

Smoke as a Lightning Rod.

There exists an old saying among peasants that when a storm is approaching, a fire should be built in the stove, with as much smoke as possible.

In a recent article by Shuster in the Philadelphia Press he shows that this custom is a rational one, as the products of combustion and the smoke act as a very effective conductor to discharge the electricity slowly but surely. He quotes from statistics showing that out of every one thousand accidents, 6.3 churches and 8.5 mills were struck by lightning, while the number of chimneys of factories was only one in every three thousand.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

A STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

The action of the Repubtican caucus at Harrisburg, Tuesday evening of last week, makes it a certainty that after March 4th next Hon. Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, will be one of the United States Senators from Pennsylvania. The formal election will take place next week. The contest which preceded this result was one which was disgusting to every citizen of the Commonwealth who advocates clean politics. Every section of the State was raked as with a fine-toothed comb by both factions in order to bring pressure upon legislators in favor of one or the other candidates.

Any citizen, no matter how humble, has the right to aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people, and John Wanamaker had a perfect right to aspire to the United States Senatorship. He is preeminently the merchant prince of America. His moral character is above reproach, and the men who attempted to defame him deserve the disapprobation of good thinking people. His splendid administrative abilities were demonstrated in his management of postoffice affairs during the Harrison regime. By perseverance and integrity he rose from an humble walk in life to his present honorable position and his remarkable career should prove an inspiration to every young man in the land.

But the recent exciting contest was not so much for a place in the United States Senate as it was for the leadership of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Senator Quay has been the undisputed leader of the party in this State for the past few years, and no man can hold such a position long without incurring the bitter enmity of nearly every disappointed place hunter who imagines he can see the hand of a master in his failure to reach the goal of his ambitions. These disappointed patriots then resort to such opprobrious epithets as "boss," "dictator," "czar," et cetera, knowing that such epithets are distasteful to an American. If they can make the dear people believe that some one in high station is lording it over them, the entering wedge has been driven. This is the exact method pursued by the anti-Quay, or Combine people, to persuade the voters that somewhat of their precious rights are being abridged. Such logic answers the purpose, but it will not bear close scrutiny. Many good, conscientious people have been led to believe that the Combine is right, but you need only to scratch the back of one of the leaders of the movement to find a disappointed spoilsman.

Now, that there is no contest between the factions we may be permitted to submit a few statements for calm consideration of Republican voters:

Have these disorganizers ever given a single specific instance of mismanagement of party affairs under Senator Quay's leadership? All their charges are glittering generalities which might be made against any man.

In every close contest, National or State, who is the political Moses to whom the candidates appeal for guidance to the prospective goal?

Under Senator Quay's leadership how do the majorities compare with those of former years? No other one man is so much feared and so much hated by the leaders of opposing parties as is Senator Quay. When he is at the helm success has always been assured.

Who are the men who have conspired to overthrow one who has rendered such valuable service to the party? Frank Willing Leach, who less than a year ago mailed to every voter in this county, and perhaps in the State, a political circular boasting of his disreputable methods in Southern campaigns; Rudolph Blackenburg, who, when Senator Quay was fighting valiantly for his country, was unable to speak the language of the country; David Martin, Senator Charles A. Porter aud others, who have been charged in the public newspapers with participation with nearly every corrupt transaction in Philadelphia municipal affairs. And these are the men who open headquarters under the title of National Business Men's League and advocate clean politics and Reform. Dear help the Republican party under such leadership.

Now, we are told that the fight is to be continued until Senator Quay is eliminated from politics. The Republican party is to be divided to satisfy the whims of these would-be leaders. Every man who holds Republican principles dear should place his seal of condemnation upon such men and methods at every opportunity.

Senator Quay is not infallible and the time may come when it might be well to displace him but from our view of the case that time has not yet come, nor should it come so long as he leads the party to such splendid victories.

MOUNT UNION.

W. W. Withers, of Huntingdon, was a visitor among friends in this place last week.

Lloyd Ewing, of Mcveytown, was the guest of friends in this place on Sunday last.

A. J. Miller, wife and baby, of Cora, Pa., were the guests of friends in town on Sunday.

A light fall of snow on Monday morning made the weather a little more seasonable than for some time.

The protracted services begun in the M. E. church some time ago still continue.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roberts died on Friday last and was buried on Saturday.

The blizzard which has been raging in the west with much severity arrived here on Wednesday last during during which the thermometer fell 25 degrees.

John C. Taylor, of Shade Gap, was a visitor in town last week on his way home from Harrisburg, where he viewed the senatorial contest.

There is an abundance of skating again which adds to the recreation and pleasure of the young folks.

The public installation of officers of local camp, 346, P. O. S. of A., eleted for the ensuing year took place in the M. E. church on Friday evening last. A large audience was present.

Harry, a four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Galbraith, residents of this place, died from an attack of membraneous croup on Friday, after an illness of a week or more. The funeral and interment took place on Sunday.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. A. M. Menold has been ill for several days.

F. C. Barr, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor to our town.

Albert Carothers has been on the sick list for the last week.

Mrs. R. C. Fields, of Mapleton, spent last Friday with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Frank O'Connor has been quite sick for some time but is better at this writing.

G. W. Hall, track watchman of this place, has been unable for duty since New Years day.

It is rumored that a new firm will soon be established in the store room now occupied by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Mrs. Wakefield. of McVeytown, who had been spending several weeks with the Misses Allison, of this place, returend to her home last week.

Foremen Gillam, Himes, Trimble, Woods and Ross with their men removed the track from the trestle work to the new culvert, which is being built at the tower west of town, last Monday. The contractors will resume work again in a few days and build the culvert wide enough for four tracks.

THREE SPRINGS.

Mrs. Fannie Bence, of this place, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Maggie Bowden, of Roxborough, Pa.

Charley Wible, jr., one of Springfield township's blooming youths, was in town on business last Monday.

J. H. Lamberson, one of Clay township's enthusiastic republicans, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Charles Steel, of Trough Creek, is improving under the skilful treatment of Dr. J. C. Stever, of this place.

The contest for U. S. Senator was a bitter fight between the leaders of the Combine and the Anti-Combine, and ended in a great victory for the latter.

The mines at Robertsdale are standing idle at present on account of the drivers being out on a strike. The cause of the strike is attributed to the boss driver for changing the mules from one driver to another. The strike has caused the closing of the mines at that place for an indefinite time and throwing about two hundred and fifty men out of employment.

SMITH VALLEY.

J. Frank Wright has purchased a new carriage.

Luden Dell contemplates building a bank barn in the near future.

Roy, a five-year-old son of William Weaver, died of croup last Thursday.

Ellis Querry, of Altoona, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. M. Querry.

Mrs. Dollie Heck, of Three Springs, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Dell.

A. W. Pheasant, one of our most industrious farmers, is busily engaged in making and hauling ties.

Miss Bertha Dell, who for a long time has been suffering with neuralgia, is able to sit up a part of the time.

Mrs. Mary A. Pheasant is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. We wish her a speedy recovery.

John Reynolds, an aged and respected citizen of this valley, has been confined to his house the past two weeks.

Mary Wright has returned from a ten days' visit with her many friends in Altoona. She reports having had a pleasant time.

Mrs. Catharine Stever, of Hare's valley, who has been suffering with cancer the past two years, is at present confined to her bed.

In looking over the proceedings of an institute held at Garfield, we notice a mistake in the name of the organist. Miss Mary Chilcote was organist.

The spelling bee at Washington school, conducted by Lottie Smith, teacher, moved off quietly. The crowd was immense, every school in the township being represented. The Misses Baker, of Cassville, were the champion spellers.

A few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Crotsley gave a sociable to more than a score of their old friends and relatives. After partaking of a most sumptuous dinner, the guests repaired to the parlor and spent a very enjoyable afternoon in singing hymns from "The Southern Harmony" with which we were familiar forty years ago.

CALVIN.

The telephone line is going up right along.

Mrs. L. P. Bowman is much improved since our last report.

Miss Belle Bennett is sojourning with Mr. and Mrs. Clell Baker at Newberg.

Stever & Wilson are sawing for Oliver Wright and will soon move their mill to the land of Joshua Gosnell.

Charlie Steele has returned to his home and we are sorry to learn that his condition is not much improved.

Mrs. Geo. W. Taylor and son, Miles, of Latta Grove, were visitors at the home of E. M. Wright and sister last week.

Prof. J. O. Smith's smiling vision has been broadened beyond comprehension of late, just because No. 3 is a Miss Smith.

Services will be held in the M. E. church during the next week as follows: Thursday (the 14th), Friday and Saturday evenings, prayer services, commencing at 7 o'clock; Sunday school at 9.30, preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Preaching services will be continued during next week.

MONDAY was election day in every State of the Union. A President and Vice-President of the United States are to be voted for, according to the provisions of the act of Feb. 3, 1887, fixing the day for the meeting of the Electors.

"The Electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct."

At that time the only valid vote was cast by any citizen of the United States for McKinley and Hobart for President and Vice-President, or for Bryan and Sewall, or for Bryan and Tom Watson. These votes will be counted at Washington, in joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, four weeks from to day—that is to say, on Feb. 10; and not until then will be declared the result over which good citizens have been rejoicing in advance for more than two months.

Such is our electoral machinery, devised by wisdom, derided as slow and cumbersome by the fidgety amenders and the chronic innovators, but containing safeguards which may some day be of inestimable value in some emergency now unforeseen and such as this nation has not yet experienced.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

FOR RENT—A dwelling house. For further particulars call on or address W. T. BORING, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

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361 Broadway, New York.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed ni si February 3, 1897, and absolutely February 9, 1897.

1. STAHLEY.—First and final account of W. C. Swan, executor of Ellen Stahley, late of the borough of Shade Gap, dec'd., with distribution.
2. LIGHTNER.—First and final account of Carrie M. Lightner, administratrix of Edward Lightner, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
3. HEETER.—First and final account of Samuel Heeter, administrator of Adam Heeter, late of Clay township, dec'd.
4. JACKSON.—Second partial account of Thomas Jackson, executor and trustee under the will of Dr. Wm. M. Jackson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. CORNELIUS.—Account of G. D. Cornelius, administrator of Geo. W. Cernelius, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
6. MITCHELL.—First and final account of Thomas Mitchell, administrator of John H. Mitchell, deceased, late of Jackson township.
7. NEFF.—First and final account of Joseph Oburn and J. O. Martin, administrators of John H. Neff, late of West township, deceased, as filed by Joseph Oburn.
8. SMITH.—First and final account of James Smith, executor of John B. Smith, late of Jackson township, deceased.
9. LANG.—First and final account of Solomon Lininger, administrator of B. F. Lang, late of Penn township, dec'd.
10. KENNEDY.—First and final account of J. R. Simpson and Alfred Porter, executors of John H. Kennedy, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
11. GIVIN.—First and final account of Andrew B. Grubb, administrator of Catharine B. Givin, late of Walker township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Jan. 4, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 3, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 5, 1897.

1. BANKS.—Appraisement of the real estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, out of which Catharine Banks, widow, claims her exemption.
2. WHITSEL.—Inventory of the personal property and appraisement of the real estate of Adam G. Whitsel, late of Cromwell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Matilda J. Whitsel.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 4, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk O. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN A. McHUGH, Executor,
Dec. 26, '96. 6t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[ESTATE OF JOHN BANKS, DECEASED.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about half a mile from Mapleton borough, bounded by lands formerly of Andrew Wise, Henry Kauffman, Philip Hooper, M. F. Campbell, Henry Miller, Rev. Quinter and others, containing THIRTY (30) ACRES, ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE (125) PERCHES, more or less—excepting and deducting therefrom the lots (each 50 x 125 feet) sold off as follows: 2 lots to Mrs. Fannie Banks, 1 lot to Mrs. Lida Wagner, 1 lot to —— Green, now owned by N. A. Skipper, 2 lots to M. L. Rex, 1 lot to Henry Barkley, and 1 lot to —— Hooper, now owned by John Long.

The improvements on above tract are three dwelling houses, a stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when property is struck off, thirty per cent. on confirmation of sale, when deed will be delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

J. L. HETRICK,
1-6-97-d. Administrator.

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

GREAT - JANUARY - CLEARANCE - SALE.

One of the particular features of this sale will be Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

A big lot of gowns reduced to 25c.
A big lot of gowns 60c reduced to 45c.
Fine corset covers reduced to 20c.
Fine corset covers 50c reduced to 35c.
A lot of white goods reduced to 5 and 10c.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from $1.25 to 50c.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from $1.65 to $1.00.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from 50c to 25c.
A lot of French sateen from 37½ to 15c.
A lot of percale from 12½ to 8c.
A lot of eiderdown from 35c to 20c.
A lot of eiderdown from 75c to 40c.
A lot of children's underwear 75c to 25c.
A lot of children's red underwear at half price.
A lot of men's underwear from $1.00 to 50c.
A lot of men's overshirts from 75 and 85 to 50c.
A lot of ladies' overshirts from 50c to 35c.
A lot of ladies' wrappers from 60c to 40c.
A lot of ladies' black skirts from $2.50 to $1.90.
A lot of ladies' black moreen skirts from $3.50 to $2.50.
A lot of blankets from $1.00 to 75c.
A lot of blankets from $1.25 to 98c.
A lot of W. C. C. and P. N. corsets from $1.00 to 75c
A lot of W. C. C. and P. N. corsets $1.25 and $1.50 to $1.00.
A lot of children's corsets 50c and 75c to 20c.
A lot of velveteen and plush 50c to 15c.
A lot of carpet samples for rugs at half price.
2200 yards of dark best prints at 4c yd.
2000 yards of brown muslin at 4c yd.
Lots of ribbons, embroideries, laces, stand covers, piano covers, shawls, etc. at half price.
4 ladies' astrakan capes $10.00 to $6.00.
50 white bed spreads 50c each.

☞ This sale is going to be a very extensive one. Do not miss it!

Two Days Only, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, January 22 and 23.

Wm. Reed & Son.
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 13, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Argument court this week.

—R. J. McCahan's restaurant, in Huntingdon, has been closed by the Sheriff.

—James D. Wood, an aged citizen of this place, has been seriously ill for a couple weeks past.

—A protracted meeting is in progress in the M. E. church in this place. We hope much good may be accomplished.

—The municipal, or spring elections in this state are held the third Tuesday in February which this year, falls on February 16th.

—On Friday a son of Z. T. Harnish, of Morris township, had an arm broken by falling on the ice while skating on his father's fish pond.

—Rev. Henry Treverton returned last week from an extended visit to parents in Virginia. He reports having had a very pleasant visit.

—Almost five hundred deaths by accidents in coal regions in Pennsylvania, during the year just passed, is an unusually large record.

—J. H. Westbrook & Son, shoe dealers, of Huntingdon, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. W. J. Forbes is the assignee.

—Mrs. Elmer E. Palmer and daughter Lena left a few days ago for Braddock, where she will spend some time with a sister and other friends.

—There will be preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell. Everybody cordially invited.

—William Reed & Son are going to have a very heavy clearance sale before taking inventory, two days, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 22d and 23d. Read the ad. in this issue.

—J. M. Dell, of Langdondale, Bedford county, was among our recent callers. Mr. Dell and his son had been spending a short time with his parents in Hare's valley.

—Two thousand employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake company started to work in the Wilmerding shops Monday of last week after an idleness of almost a month.

—There were more business failures in the United States last year than any other year, except 1893. There were 14,890 of them, with liabilities aggregating $225,000,000.

—L. M. Kepler, who recently purchased the bicycle works of the H. H. Lane Manufacturing Co., Huntingdon, is now in charge of the establishment and solicits the trade of the public.

—Claude McKinley, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lamberson, of Trough Creek, died on Sunday, the 3d instant, of pneumonia, aged about seven months. We extend sympathy to the bereaved.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has awarded a contract for 40,000 tons of steel rails for 1897. It is understood that another order, fuilly as large as this, will be awarded before the close of the year.

—The first month of the new fiscal year shows that the moneys in the general fund of the state treasury have sustained a reduction of $531,428, as compared with the report for the month ended November 30th.

—A wreck occurred on the E. B. T. R. R. about a mile north of Rockhill on Tuesday of last week in which eight coal cars were demolished. This is the worst wreck the road has experienced for a long time. No one was hurt.

—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and general Farmer's Institute will be held in the Supreme Court room, Harrisburg, January 27-28. The Board will determine whether to continue its existence or disband.

—J. T. Himes, of Allensville, Mifflin county, was a visitor to Mapleton on Thursday and paid the ITEM office a business call. He was accompanied by Mr. Streeter, a young gentleman from Ohio, who is visiting friends in Big valley.

—William Stubbs, employed at the stone quarry in the eastern part of town, had his left leg badly pinched between two large stones yesterday afternoon. It is feared one of the bones is fractured but the member is as yet too much swollen to determine whether or not such is the case.

—A change in freight charges on all railroads has just gone into effect. Heretofore the minimum freight charge has been twenty-five cents. Now according to joint arrangements between the various companies, it will be thirty-five cents. This will be unwelcome news to a large class of shippers.

—J. O. Heaton, one of Cassville's progressive merchants, paid us a pleasant call last Thursday. He and his wife had been to Harrisburg visiting friends and "Jimmie" had taken advantage of the opportunity to witness a portion of the political struggle of the early part of the week at the capital.

—The many friends of Rev. M. H. Sangree, and especially the old soldiers, will be glad to learn that he has been appointed chaplain of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Sangree was formerly of Alexandria, this county, but is at present pastor of the Fourth Reformed church in Harrisburg.

—The North Brady correspondent of the *Local News* says: While on the mountain getting out ties one day last week Cyrus S. Brown had the misfortune to have the ends of two fingers cut off. Nothing but a little bit of skin was holding. The fingers, having been bound together immediately, have commenced growing together again.

—The will of John Scott, late General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was admitted to probate on Tuesday of last week. The estate is valued at $120,000. To his widow, Annie E. Scott, he devises a life occupancy of his home in Philadelphia. The rest of the estate is devised, one-third to the widow and two-thirds to his ten children.

—Richard Lightner, a well known Pennsylvania railroad engineer, was afflicted with apoplexy Sunday morning while on his engine near Mount Union. When the train reached Huntingdon he was removed and cared for by Dr. Brumbaugh, the company physician. [Since the above was put in type we learn that Mr. Lightner was not afflicted with apoplexy, but was suffering from a bilious attack and has recovered from the same.

—The new board of county commissioners organized on Monday of last week by electing Allen S. Welch president of the board. Their appointments, announced some time ago, were confirmed. The salary of the clerk was fixed at $800 per year and the salary of the janitor at $40 per month. The commissioners, in conjunction with the county auditors, fixed the treasurer's commission at 1¾ per cent. on county funds, instead of 2½ per cent., as has been allowed in the past.

—The new county commissioners have started their administration upon economic principles and will meet but one day in the week. This is commendable and we hope they may be able to transact the public business in that time. We believe in an economic administration of affairs. Nevertheless we are of the opinion that their cut on the county treasurer's salary was a little too deep. From 2½ per cent. to 1¾ is too much of a drop. Two per cent. would have been a better figure and would have been satisfactory to the taxpayers.

—The county commissioners of Delaware county have decided to pay no more bounties on foxes, weasels, hawks, etc. The reason for this action is because the supreme court has recently decided that the law on this subject is not valid, excepting those statutes which provide for the payment of bounties upon the heads of wolves and wild cats. This information was furnished the commissioners by Dr. B. H. Warren, state economic zoologist, who kept posted upon all such matters. Similar action has been taken by the authorities of Chester county.

—John S. Hicks, son of agent J. G. Hicks, had the large bone of his right arm broken a short distance below the elbow and his wrist dislocated last Saturday morning. He was in charge of the lever for drawing cars up the incline at the Juniata works of the Keystone Sand company. A shovel was dropped into the chute and he jumped down to get it. While in there an employee dumped a truck load of sand and the lad's arm was caught between the truck bed and the dumping block. The fracture was reduced by Dr. J. G. Spangler and John is getting along as well as could be expected. It is fortunate his injuries were not of a more serious character.

—John P. Swope, the famous hunter and trapper, of Alexandria, during the year 1896 drew from the treasury of this county as premiums for scalps the sum of $1167.75. 'Squire Neff issued to him one hundred and seventy-eight certificates which at twenty-five cents each amounted to $44.50, making a total of $1212.25. The total amount paid for premiums by the county was but a little over sixteen hundred dollars, and from the above it appears that three-fourths of the amount have been paid to one man. Mr. Swope's score was as follows: twenty-one wild cats at $2.00 each; 792 foxes at $1.00 each; 1335 minks at 25 cents each. At that rate the "varmints" ought soon to become extinct in that portion of the county.

Mrs. Catharine Nolan.

Mrs. Catharine Nolan, wife of Willam Nolan, of No. 815 Seventh street, Altoona, died Wednesday morning last of consumption, after an illness of several months. The deceased was born in Cassville, this county, fifty-nine years ago, her maiden name having been Catharine Montgomery. Sixteen years ago she was married to William Nolan, and five years ago they moved to Altoona. She leaves no children. Besides her husband the following relatives survive: One sister, Mrs. Rosa Eyster, of Chambersburg; two brothers, James Montgomery, of this place, and W. M. Montgomery, of Altoona; two step-children, Mrs. Clara Hildebrand and Elmer Nolan, of Altoona. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church. The remains were interred at Mount Union.

Miss Hannah Bucher.

Miss Hannah Bucher, of Alexandria, died in Philadelphia Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock of pneumonia. Deceased was a niece of Hon. John Scott, and attended his funeral about six weeks ago. She took cold which developed into pneumonia, and she was taken to the Presbyterian hospital where she died. Deceased was aged 48 years and was a member of the Presbyterian church, held in high esteem. She is survived by the following brothers and sisters: George, of Grand Rapids; John and Alfred, of Decatur, Georgia; Mrs. John Hatfield and Mrs. John Phillips, of Alexandria; Mrs. Carrie Bidwell, of Decatur; Mrs. Susan Phillips and Miss Mary, at home.

William Sweitzer Killed.

William C. Sweitzer, a brakeman on the Mifflin local, was instantly killed at the stone quarry in the eastern part of town at 11.10 o'clock last Friday morning. The brakes had been loosened on the cars and they were being pushed together for coupling. Mr. Sweitzer was attempting to make a coupling from the bumpers of a car and when the cars came together it was with such force as to knock him off. The loose car bounded away and came back catching him between the deadwoods. His body was taken to Huntingdon, prepared for burial and then sent to his family at Mifflin. Mr. Sweitzer was aged 49 years and leaves a wife and four children. He has been railroading for several years and for the past three years has been on the Mifflin local crew. He was a favorite among his fellow employees and with all who came in contact with him.

Strike at Robertsdale.

The coal mines at Robertsdale and Woodvale shafts employ about 500 men. The drivers at Robertsdale slope struck on Tuesday because one of their number was given a different mule to drive, and the slope has been closed since that time. On Saturday morning the Woodvale shaft drivers refused to work through sympathy and now all the mines are closed. The mines had been working only two days a week, and the drivers struck just as they began working on a large order which would have kept them steadily employed.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—W. S. Seibert, auditor of the assigned estate of the wrecked Perry County bank of Sponsler, Junkin & Co., has filed his report and and it has been confirmed by the court. The account shows that when the bank closed its doors the total amount due depositors and certificate holders was $121,439. The total amount on hand for distribution is $3,673, which will net creditors the small pittance of 2½ per cent., payment of which is expected to begin in a few days.

CARESSED HER DEAD PLAYMATE.

A Sad Case of Death's Sudden Summons at Greenwood Furnace.

A sad and distressing case, resulting from that dread disease, diphtheria, is reported from Greenwood Furnace, this county. On the 23d of December a child of Simmons Dickson, aged three years, while visiting at the home of her grandfather, J. H. Benson, contracted diphtheria, and died. Before the child was buried Josephine Rutherford, aged three years, the youngest daughter of John Ruhtherford, a neighbor, who is married to Mr Benson's daughter, wandered alone into the room where her little dead playmate was lying, and innocently caressed the corpse. In a few days the symtoms of diphtheria developed in her, and soon communicated to her little sister.

On Wednesday night last, Josephine Rutherford died of diphtheria, which she had contracted from the corpse, and three hours afterward her little sister Leah, aged five years, died of the same disease. They were the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, who are almost prostrated over their sad bereavement.

Simmons Dickson, the father of the child who died on the 23d ult., is also afflicted with the disease and is not expected to recover.—*Globe.*

NEW RULING ON PENSIONS.

Disabled Adult Child of a Soldier May Draw Pension.

An important pension decision has been rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, in the case of Eva E. Cobb, of Washington, Pa. Until the age of 16 Miss Cobb drew a pension as minor child of Edmond Cobb, deceased, late of Co. C, 203d Regt. Pa. Vol. Then her name was dropped from the roll under the provision of the general law. Her guardian applied for a restoration on the ground that, being subject to epileptic fits she was permanently helpless and incapacitated for earning a living by manual labor. The pension bureau denied the application and nothing was done in the matter until 1894, 15 years after Miss Cobb was dropped from the roll. Then a second application was made, which was also rejected. This year Congressman Acheson brought the case before the board of final review, where it was again rejected and the pension commissioner, on appeal, affirmed the decision. Another appeal was taken to the secretary of the interior, and Assistant Secretary Reynolds has reversed all former rulings and ordered Miss Cobb's name placed on the roll at $10 per month from July, 1894. The decision is regarded as a very important one, bringing an entirely new class of cases within the provisions of the pension law.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail. $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Tariff and Taxes.

Whatever the new order of things may be in tariff and taxes, business is already better, and there are sure signs of its being rapidly improved. Infirmities and ailments are the tariff and taxes on physical strength. Lumbago is a complaint that taxes our best endurance. It cripples and unfits one for anything like active exertion. It is a sudden backache, but no matter how sudden, St. Jacobs Oil is quick and sure enough in its prompt cure to break it up and restore strength. In paying the taxes on our health the best currency is the best remedy for pain, and its prompt use the surest way of getting back to business.

Large shipments of eggs are spoken of more commonly as coming from the Northwest, but that Kentucky does a share toward supplying the markets was shown by the shipment by one firm at Lancaster of 13,050 dozen in one day.

True

Merit is a characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is manifested every day in its remarkable cures of catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

The Pious Robin.

Here is a story of an orthodox robin. Some time ago I attended morning service in Ely Cathedral, where, during the prayers, a robin kept flitting about the building, joining occasionally in the service with a modest "chirrup." When the clergyman ascended the pulpit and began to speak, the robin deliberately perched himself on one of the pinnacles of the chancel screen, quite close to the orator, and the louder the pastor preached the louder did the robin sing, much to the amusement of the congregation. I have no recollection of what the sermon was about, but the robin's singing made a deep impression upon me.—London Telegraph.

The Marquis de Montcalm, the last male representative of the family of the defender of Quebec, died recently at Montpellier, France. He transmitted the name and title by legal process to an adopted son.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure **Backache.**

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE

136 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. $7 Revolver, 1 solid nickel $4 stem wind and stem set Watch, 1 elegant rolled gold $1 Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 75c., 1 im. diamond solid gold $2 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address **WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.**

FLORIDA VIA Savannah Line

Ocean Ss. Co. & New Eng. & Sav. Ss. Co.

FROM BOSTON DIRECT Steamers sailing every four days at 3 p.m. from Lewis Wharf. Richardson & Barnard, Agents.

FROM NEW YORK DIRECT Steamers sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p.m. from New Pier 34, N. R.

FROM PHILADELPHIA DIRECT Steamers sailing every five days at 3 p. m. from Pier 18, So. Delaware Ave. M. C. Hammond, Agt. Close connections at Savannah for all points South. The

QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, SAFEST, BEST.

Unsurpassed Cabin Accommodations.

Sea Spray Baths, Electric Lights, all conveniences. Send two cent stamp for copy of "Savannah Line News" and map showing light-houses and other attractions of the Atlantic Coast.

G. M. SORREL, Mgr., New Pier 35, N. R., New York

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—2.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Song of the Drunkards."

TEXT: "I was the song of the drunkards" —Psalms lxix., 12.

Who said that? Was it David or was it Christ? It was both. These Messianic Psalms are like a telescope. Pull the instrument to a certain range, and it shows you an object near by. Pull it to another range, and it will show you objects far away. David and Christ were both, each in his own time, the song of the drunkards. Holiness of doctrine and life always did excite wicked merriment. Although David had fully reformed and written a psalmody in which all subsequent ages have sobbed out their penitence, his enemies preferred to fetch up his old career and put into metric measures sins long before forgiven. Christ who committed no sin, was still more the subject of unholy song, because the better one is the more iniquity hates him. Of the best being whose voice ever moved the air or whose foot ever touched the earth it might be said:

> The byword of the passing throng,
> The ruler's scoff, the drunkard's song.

The earth fitted up for the human race, in congratulation the morning stars sang a song. The Israelitish army safe on the bank of the Red Sea and the Egyptians clear under the returned water, Moses sang a song. One of the most important parts of this great old book is Solomon's song. At the birth of our Lord the Virgin Mary and old Simeon and angelic prima donnas in hovering clouds sang a song. What enrichment has been given to the world's literature and enjoyment by the ballads, the canticles, the discants, the ditties, the roundelays, the epics, the lyrics, the dithyrambs! But my text calls attention to a style of song that I think has never been discoursed upon. You sometimes hear this style of music when passing a saloon, or a residence in which dissipation is ascendant, or after you have retired at night you hear it coming out of the street from those who, having tarried long at their cups, are on their way home—the ballad of the inebriate, the serenade of the alcoholized, or what my text calls the song of the drunkards.

For practical and saving and warning and Christian purposes I will announce to you the characteristics of that well-known cadence mentioned in my text. First I remark that the song of the drunkards is an old song. Much of the music of the world and of the church is old music. First came the music of percussion, the clapping cymbal, which was suggested by a hammer on an anvil, and then the sighing of the wind across the reeds suggested the flute, and then the strained sinews of the tortoise across its shell suggested the harp. But far back of that, and nearly back as far as the moral collapse of our first parentage is the song of the drunkards. That tune was sung at least 4243 years ago, when, the deluge past, Noah came out of the ark, and, as if disgusted with too much prevalence of water, he took to strong drink and staggered forth, for all ages the first known drunkard. He sounded the first note of the old music of inebriacy. An Arab author of A. D. 1310 wrote: "Noah, being come out of the ark, ordered each of his sons to build a house. Afterward they were occupied in sowing and in planting trees, the pippins and fruits of which they found in the ark. The vine alone was wanting, and they could not discover it. Gabriel then informed them that the devil had desired it, and, indeed, had some right to it. Hereupon Noah summoned him to appear in the field and said to him: 'Oh, accursed! Why hast thou carried away the vine from me?' 'Because,' replied the devil, 'it belonged to me.' 'Shall I part it for you?' said Gabriel. 'I consent,' said Noah, 'and will leave him a fourth.' 'That is not sufficient for him,' said Gabriel. 'Well, I will take half,' replied Noah, 'and he shall take the other.' 'That is not sufficient yet,' responded Gabriel. 'He must have two-thirds and thou one, and when thy wine shall have boiled on the fire until two-thirds are gone the remainder shall be assigned for thy use.'" A fable that illustrates how the vine has been misappropriated.

Again, this song of the drunkards is an expensive song. The Sontags and the Parepa Rosas and Nilssons, and the other renderers of elevated and divine solos received their thousands of dollars per night in coliseums and academies of music. Some of the people of small means almost pauperized themselves that they might sit a few evenings under the enchantment of those angels of sweet sounds. I paid $7 to hear Jenny Lind sing when it was not very easy to afford the $7. Very expensive is such music, but the costliest song on earth is the drunkard's song. It costs ruin of body. It costs ruin of mind. It costs ruin of soul. Go right down among the residential streets of any city and you can find once beautiful and luxurious homesteads that were expended in this destructive music.

The lights have gone out in the drawing room, the pianos have ceased the pulsation of their keys, the wardrobe has lost its last article of appropriate attire. The Belshazzarean feast has left nothing but the broken pieces of the crushed chalices. There it stands, the ghastliest thing on earth, the remnant of a drunkard's home. The costliest thing on earth is sin. The most expensive of all music is the song of the drunkards. It is the highest tariff of Nations—not a protective tariff, but a tariff of doom, a tariff of woe, a tariff of death. This evil whets the knives of the assassins, cuts the most of the wounds of the hospital, makes necessary most of the almshouses, causes the most of the ravings of the insane asylum, and puts up most of the iron bars of the penitentiaries. It has its hand to-day on the throat of the American republic. It is the taskmaster of Nations, and the human race crouches under its anathema. The song of the drunkards has for its accompaniment the clank of chains, the chattering teeth of poverty, the rattle of executioner's scaffold, the creaking door of the deserted home, the crash of shipwrecks and the groans of empires. The two billion twenty million dollars which rum costs this country in a year, in the destruction of grain and sugar, and the supporting of the paupers, and the invalids and the criminals which strong drink causes, is only a small part of what is paid for this expensive song of the drunkards.

Again, this song of the drunkards is a multitudinous song—not a solo, not a duet, not a quartet, not a sextet, but millions on millions are this hour singing it. Do not think that alcoholism has this field all to itself. It has powerful rivals in the intoxicants of other Nations—hasheesh and arrack, and pulque and opium, and quavo and mastic and wedro. Every Nation, barbaric as well as civilized, has its pet intoxicant. This song of the drunkards is rendered in Chinese, Hindoo, Arabian, Assyrian, Persian, Mexican—yea, all the languages. All zones join it. No continent would be large enough for the choir gallery if all those who have this libretto in their hands should stand side by side to chant the international chorus. Other throngs are just learning the eight notes of this deathful music, which is already mastered by the orchestras in full voice under the batons in full swing. All the musicians assembled at Dusseldorf, or Berlin, or Boston peace jubilee, rendering symphonies, requiems or grand marches of Mendelssohn or Wagner, or Chopin or Handel, were insignificant in numbers as compared with the innumerable throngs, hosts besides hosts, gallery above gallery, who are now pouring forth the song of the drunkards.

Years ago, standing before a bulletin board in New York on the night of a Presidential election day, as the news came in and the choice of the American people was finally announced there were people in the streets who sang roistering and frivolous songs. But in the street one man, in deep, strong, resonant voice, started, to the tune of "Old Hundred," "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and soon all up and down the street the voices joined in the doxology. May God speed the day when the song of rescue and salvation shall drown with an overwhelming surge this mighty song of the drunkards!

Notice that the second noun of my text is in the plural. Not "drunkard," but "drunkards." It would be dull work to sing that song solitary and alone. It is generally a chorus. They are in groups. On that downward way there must be companionship. Here and there is a man so mean as always to drink alone, but generous men, big hearted men, drinking at bar or in restaurant or in clubhouse, feel mortified to take the beverage unaccompanied. There must be some one with whom to click the rim of the glasses, some one's health to propose, some sentiment to toast. There must be two, and still better if four, and still better if six, to give zest to the song of the drunkards. Those who have gone down could mention the name of at least one who helped them down. Generally it is some one who was a little higher up in social life or in financial resources. Our friend felt flattered to have an invitation from one of superior name. Each one drank not only when he felt like it, but when the other felt like it. Neither wanted to seem lacking in sociality when he was invited. So 100,000 men every year are treated into hell. Together are they manacled of evil habit, together they travel toward their doom, together they make merry over the cowardice and Puritanical sentiment of those who never indulge, together they join their voices in the song of the drunkards. If the one proposes to stop, the other will not let him stop. When men are getting down themselves, they do not want their associates to turn back. Those who turn back will be the scoff and caricature of those who keep on, and there will be conspiracy to bring them back to the old places and their old environment, and so have them renew the song of the drunkards.

Again, the song of the drunkards is easily learned. Through what long and difficult drill one must go to succeed as an elevated and inspiring singer! Emma Abbott, among the most eminent cantatrices that ever enchanted academies of music, told me on ocean ship's deck, in answer to my question, "Whither are you bound?" "I am going to Berlin and Paris to study music." "What!" I said. "After all your world renowned successes in music, going to study?"

Then she told me through what hardships, through what self denials, through what almost killing fatigues, she had gone in order to be a singer, and that when in her earlier days a great teacher of music had told her there were certain notes she could never reach, she said, "I will reach them," and through doing nothing else but practice for five years she did reach them. Oh, how many heroes and heroines of musical achievement! There are songs which are easy to hear, but most difficult to render. When Handel, with a new oratorio, entered a room where a group of musicians had assembled and said, "Gentlemen, you all read music?" They said, "Yes, we play in church." "Very well," said the great composer. "Play this. But the performance was so poorly done Handel stopped his ears and said: "You play in church! Very well, for we read the Lord is long suffering, of great kindness and forgiving of iniquity, transgression and sin. But you shall not play for me." Pure music, whether fingered on instrument or trilled from human lips, is most difficult. But one of the easiest songs to learn is the song of the drunkards. Anybody can learn it. In a little while you can touch the highest note of conviviality or the lowest note of besottedness. Begin moderately, a sip here and a sip there. Begin with claret, go on with ale and wind up with cognac. First take the stimulant at a wedding, then take it at meals, then take it between meals, then all the time keep your pulse under its stealthy touch. In six months the dullest scholar in this Apollyonic music may become an expert. First it will be sounded in a hiccough. After awhile it will be heard in a silly ha, ha! Further on it will become a wild whoop. Then it will enable you to run up and down the five lines of the musical scale infernal. Then you will have mastered it—the song of the drunkards.

The most skilful way is to adopt the modern theory and give the intoxicant to your children, saying to yourself, "They will in after life meet the intoxicants everywhere, and they must get used to seeing them and tasting them and controlling their appetites." That is the best way of teaching them the song of the drunkards. Keep up that mode of education, and if you have four boys at least three of them will learn the drunkards' song and lie down in a drunkard's grave, and if I ever laid a wager I would lay a wager that the fourth will lie down with the other three. Of if the education of the children in this music should be neglected, it is not too late to begin at twenty-one years of age. The young man will find plenty of young men who drink. They are in every circle to be found. Surely, my boy, you are not a coward and afraid of it? Surely you are not going to be hindered by sumptuary laws or the prejudices of your old father and mother? They are behind the times. Take something. Take it often. Some of the greatest poets and orators have been notorious imbibers. If you are to enter a parlor, it makes you more vivacious and Chesterfieldian. If you are to transact business, your customer is apt to buy more if you have taken with him a sherry cobbler. If you are to make a speech, it will give you a glibber tongue. Gluck could compose his best music by having his piano taken into the midst of a meadow, and a bottle of champagne placed on each side of him. The earlier you begin to learn the song of the drunkards the easier it is, but none of you are to old to learn. You can begin at fifty or sixty, under prescription of a doctor for aids to digestion or breaking up of infirmities, and close life by rendering the song of the drunkards so well that all pandemonium will encore the performance and want it again and again.

Furthermore, the last characteristic of the drunkard's song is so tremendous that I can hardly bring myself to mention it. The drunkards' song is a continuous song. Once start that tune, and you keep it up. You have known a hundred men destroyed of strong drink. You cannot mention five who got fully started on that road and stopped. The grace of God can do anything, but it does not do everything. Religion saves some. Temperance societies save some. The Bowery mission saves some. The Central mission saves some. But 100,000 who are annually slain by strong drink are not saved at all.

I have been at a concert which went on for two hours and a half, and many people got up and left because it was too long. But ninety-five per cent. of those who are singing the drunkards' song will to the last breath of their lungs and the last beat of their hearts keep on rendering it, and the galleries of earth and heaven and hell will stay filled with the astounded spectators. It is such a continuous and prolonged song that one feels like making the prayer which a reformed inebriate once made: "Almighty God! If it be Thy will that man should suffer, whatever seemeth good in Thy sight impose upon me. Let the bread of affliction be given me to eat. Take from me the friends of my confidence. Let the cold hut of poverty be my dwelling place and the wasting hand of disease inflict its painful torments. Let me sow in the whirlwind and reap in the storm. Let those have me in derision who are younger than I. Let the passing away of my welfare be like the fleeting of a cloud, and the shouts of my enemies like the rushing of waters. When I anticipate good, let evil annoy me. When I look for light, let darkness come upon me. Let the terrors of death be ever before me. Do all this, but save me, merciful God! save me from the fate of a drunkard. Amen!"

You see this sermon is not so much for cure as for prevention. Stop before you start, if you will forgive the solecism. The clock of St. Paul's cathedral struck thirteen one midnight, and so saved the life of a sentinel. The soldier was arrested and tried for falling asleep at his post one midnight. But he declared that he was awake at midnight, and in proof that he was awake he said that he had heard the unusual occurrence of the clock striking 13 instead of 12. He was laughed to scorn and sentenced to death. But three or four persons, hearing of the case, came up in time to swear that they, too, heard the clock strike 13 that same midnight, and so the man's life was spared. My hearer, if you go on and thoroughly learn the drunkards' song, perhaps in the deep midnight of your soul there may sound something that will yet effect your moral and eternal rescue. But it is a risky "perhaps." It is exceptional. Go ahead on that wrong road, and the clock will more probably strike the 12 that closes your day of opportunity than that it will strike 13, the sound of your deliverance.

A few Sabbaths ago on the steps of this church a man whom I had known in other years confronted me. At the first glance I saw that he was in the fifth and last act of the tragedy of intemperance. Splendid even in his ruin. The same brilliant eye, and the same courtly manners, and the remains of the same intellectual endowments, but a wreck. I had seen that craft when it plowed the waters, all sails set and running by true compass; wife and children and friends on board, himself commanding in a voyage that he expected would be glorious, putting into prosperous harbors of earth and at last putting into the harbor of heaven. But now a wreck, towed along by low appetites, that ever and anon run him into the breakers—a wreck of body, a wreck of mind, a wreck of soul. "Where is your wife?" "I do not know." "Where are your children?" "I do not know." "Where is your God?" "I do not know." That man is coming to the last verse of that long cantata, that protracted threnody, that terrific song of the drunkards.

But if these words should come—for you know the largest audience I reach I never see at all—I say if these words should come, though at the ends of the earth, to any fallen man, let me say to him: Be the exception to the general rule and turn and live, while I recall to you a scene in England, where some one said to an inebriate as he was going out of church where there was a great awakening, "Why don't you sign the pledge?" He answered, "I have signed it twenty times and will never sign it again." "Why, then," said the gentleman talking to him, "don't you go up and kneel at the altar, amid those other penitents?" He took the advice and went and knelt. After awhile a little girl, in rags and soaked with the rain looked in the church door, and some one said: "What are you doing here, little girl?" She said: "Please, sir, I heard as my father is here. Why, that is my father up there kneeling now." She went up and put her arms around her father's neck and said: "Father, what are you doing here?" And he said: "I am asking God to forgive me." Said she: "If He forgives you, will we be happy again?" "Yes, my dear," "Will we have enough to eat again?" "Yes, my dear." "And will you never strike us again?" "No, my child." "Wait here," said she, "till I go and call mother." And soon the child came with the mother, and the mother, kneeling beside the husband, said: "Save me too! Save me too!"

And the Lord heard the prayer at that altar, and one of the happiest homes in England is the home over which that father and mother now lovingly preside. So, if in this sermon I have warned others against a dissipated life, with the fact that so few return after they have once gone astray, for the encouragement of those who would like to return I tell you God wants you to come back, every one of you, and to come back now, and more tenderly and lovingly than any mother ever lifted a sick child out of a cradle, and folded it in her arms, and crooned over it a lullaby and rocked it to and fro, the Lord will take you up and fold you in the arms of his pardoning love.

> There's a wideness in God's mercy,
> Like the wideness of the sea;
> There's a kindness in his justice,
> Which is more than liberty.

BICYCLE IS GRAVELY ACCUSED.

Judge Yerkes Declares the Silent Steed is a Worker of Evil.

Judge Yerkes, of Bucks County, sitting in the Quarter Sessions Court at Philadelphia declared solemnly that the bicycle is a promoter of crime. He said that it was astonishing the amount of crime that grew out of the bicycle trade, and that at least one-third of the business of the Criminal Court was made up by persons who are led astray by some connection with the wheel.

The case that evoked these astonishing statements was that of William H. Freeman, who had just pleaded guilty to forging the name of his employer, J. H. Hinkson, a grocer, to a check for $56.75 with which to get cash to buy a bicycle.

Hinkson, in his testimony, evidently coincided with the views of the Judge. Hinkson said, dolefully, that he could sit at his front window and count dozens of persons riding merrily past who owed him grocery bills.

A dealer was next called to the stand and swore that Freeman had purchased a bicycle from him and had tendered a check for $56.75, signed by Mr. Hinkson, as a first payment, and asked that he be given the difference in cash. At this testimony the prisoner sat down, utterly collapsed, and admitted that he had attempted to deceive the Court. A sentence of nine months was imposed.

North Carolina Speaks Up for Cuba.

The North Carolina Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the recognition of the independence of the patriots of Cuba, "who for so long a time have been struggling for life and liberty, the God-given heritage of all men."

As a result of continued wet weather throughout Nebraska, farmers have begun to use corn for fuel for fear it may spoil. The market price for corn is only nine cents a bushel, and it is worth more than that for fuel.

Food in the Arctic.

The number of birds that go to the Arctic regions to breed is "vast beyond conception." They go not by thousands, but by millions, to rear their young on the tundra. The cause which attracts them is because nowhere in the world does nature provide at the same time and in the same place "such a lavish prodigality of food." That the barren swamp of the tundra should yield a food supply so great as to tempt birds to make journeys of thousands of miles to rear their young in a land of plenty, only to be found beyond the Arctic circle, seems incredible. The vegetation consists of cranberry, cloudberry and crowberry bushes. Forced by the perpetual sunshine of the Arctic summer these bear enormous crops of fruit. But the crop is not ripe until the middle and end of the Arctic summer, and if the fruit-eating birds had to wait until it was ripe they would starve, for they arrive on the very day of the melting of the snow. But each year the snow descends on its immense crop of ripe fruit before the birds have time to gather it. It is then preserved beneath the snow, perfectly fresh and pure, and the melting of the snow discloses the bushes with the unconsumed last year's crop hanging on them, or lying, ready to be eaten, on the ground. The frozen meal stretches across the breadth of Asia. It never decays and is accessible the moment the snow melts. Ages have taught the birds that they have only to fly to the Arctic circle to find such a store of "crystalized foods" as will last them till the bushes are once more forced into bearing by the perpetual sunlight. The same heat which frees the fruit brings into being the most prolific insect life in the world; the mosquito swarms on the tundra. No European can live there without a veil after the snow melts; the gun barrels are black with them, and the cloud often obscures the sight. Thus the insect-eating birds have only to open their mouths to fill them with mosquitoes, and the presence of swarms of tender warblers, of cliff chaffs, pipis and wagtails in this Arctic region is accounted for.—New York Evangelist.

Turkeys Spoiled With Moth Balls.

William Hamilton, who lives on the Pierce Creek road, five miles from Binghamton, N. Y., has a flock of fifty turkeys, which will probably be turned loose in the woods to die of old age, for they will not be killed for food. Some weeks ago Mr. Hamilton's wife had occasion to unpack her winter furs, and the moth balls which had been used to preserve them from the insects, were thrown outdoors. The turkeys came upon them and ate them. They did not appear any the worse, and nothing was thought of it until one day a turkey was killed for dinner. When the family tasted of the white meat there began a fit of coughing. The meat was so permeated with the taste of the moth balls as to make it almost uneatable. Several other birds were cooked, but the meat was tainted with moth balls.—New York Press.

How to Judge Beef.

"If people will remember one simple rule they can always purchase the best meat in the market," said an old butcher to a Mail and Express reporter to-day. "Steer beef always retains its color, and the tallow is white no matter how long the carcass has been in cold storage. On the other hand, cow beef tallow is of a yellowish hue. Take that side of the beef over there, see how white the tallow is. Well, that's steer beef. Here is a quarter of cow beef. Note the difference in the color of the tallow?

"The meat of a steer beef always retains its bright red color. Not so with cow or bull beef. But it is possible to spoil the best of steer beef in the killing. After a steer has been strung up and hit in the head, the throat should be cut immediately. If the cutting is delayed the blood will have coagulated in the veins and the flesh will turn black."—New York Mail and Express.

When an article has been sold for 28 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it *must* have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. ***Ask your grocer for it.*** Best of all.

Statistics just published show that the number of duels in Germany has doubled since 1889, and whereas in 1891 sixty sentences were imposed for dueling, 107 sentences for the same offense were imposed in 1895 in various parts of Germany.

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ELEPHANTS IN A PANIC.

Wild Stampede at the Partial Burning of Barnum's Circus.

MENAGERIE IN AN UPROAR.

Fire Visits the Winter Quarters at Bridgeport, Conn.---Frightened Animals Were All Gotten Out In Safety---The Elephants Break Away, Tear Down a Fence and Overturn a Trolley Car.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (Special).—Fire broke out Thursday night at Barnum's winter headquarters and created a wild panic among the animals. They were all taken out of the burning building with safety. The fire started in one of the large barns where were stored quantities of hay, wagons, chariots and circus material of various kinds. A watchman sent an alarm and the entire Fire Department responded.

The flames first consumed the storage barn and the adjoining sheds where were stored the tents, seats and baggage wagons of the circus. In the rear were several cars belonging to the Wild West show. Close by the barns stood the main building of the winter quarters, wherein were housed the animals. In a short time the flames spread to this structure, but already the keepers were rolling out the cages of the wild beasts and leading into places of safety the horses, elk, reindeer and camels.

Six of the elephants were led out to push the Wild West cars from the burning barns. Usually the elephants are tractable, but the sight of the flames made them wild. Four of them had passed through the disastrous fire of 1887, when so many of the animals were roasted. These four could not be restrained, despite the orders of the keepers and the jabs with iron hooks.

They broke away and rushed off toward Sea Side Park, trumpeting in frenzy. The crowds of people stampeded and gave the elephants clear right of way. The board fence that surrounds the grounds was knocked down as if it was paper. Persons on the other side of the fence who did not see the rush were thrown down, but fortunately no one was stepped upon.

The elephants in their wild frenzy ran into a trolley car, which was overturned, but the passengers escaped injury. The elephants were finally captured in a park. Newman led out more elephants with chains on their legs, and, trembling with fear, the giant animals pushed the cars into the open yard, where the flames were extinguished.

Keeper McKay and his men dragged out the cage containing the famous chimpanzee, Johanna, who uttered strange cries at sight of the flames. The yards were full of cages, in which the animals leaped about and strained the bars. Horses pranced about, camels stood quietly in far corners, elks bellowed and the zebras kicked and tugged at their traces.

The firemen succeeded in saving the main building. The barns and storage sheds were completely destroyed. Late at night the keepers got all their frightened animals back into quarters, and found not one missing. The loss to the show was heavy, but no one was able to tell how much property was destroyed.

In the crowd of spectators was Mrs. Christianna Gilligan. In 1887, with a hoe handle she whacked a lion that had escaped from the fire and taken refuge in her cowhouse. Thursday night Mrs. Gilligan had her hoe handle with her, but brought down no game.

COMEZ'S ONE CONCESSION.

Cuba Would Pay an Indemnity if Spain Would Let Go.

General Gomez, in command of the insurgents, has said in an interview with a sugar planter of Santa Clara that the only concession he is willing to make to Spain is that the republic of Cuba would pay a war indemnity to that country in case the independence of the island is fully recognized by the Madrid Government.

General Gomez said that even this concession is conditional on Spain's recognizing the independence of Cuba within four months from January 1, 1897. If the concession should be accepted later, when the island would be completely ruined by the war, and Spain would be without resources to continue the fight, he would prefer the triumph of Cuba without any compromise for the benefit of the Spanish Treasury.

MURDERER COOPER KILLED.

A Force of Armed Men Ran the Desperado Down and Shot Him.

The bloody career of Simon Cooper, colored, has ended. A large force of armed men followed him about all night, and finally traced him to a house in a field five miles from Sumtertown, S. C. When the men attempted to approach the house Cooper began firing a Winchester at them. Sheriff Pierson wired Governor Evans that it was certain death to approach the house, and asked that cannon and long-range rifles be sent by a special train. Governor Evans answered: "Cannon unavailable; take Cooper, dead or alive."

At noon Cooper, for some unknown reason, came out of the house and faced a line of guns. As he was about to fire on his pursuers he was shot down.

BOMBAY'S POPULATION HALVED.

The Bubonic Plague Causes a Weekly Mortality of 200 per Thousand.

The Times of India, in an article on the bubonic plague which is ravaging Bombay, says that since the outbreak of the plague the population of Bombay has been reduced one-half, and the weekly mortality has averaged 200 per thousand.

At the request of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, the Lord Mayor of London has started a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in India, and large sums of money are being subscribed.

If the despatch from Bombay be correct the city's dead since the beginning of the plague must have numbered between 400,000 to 450,000.

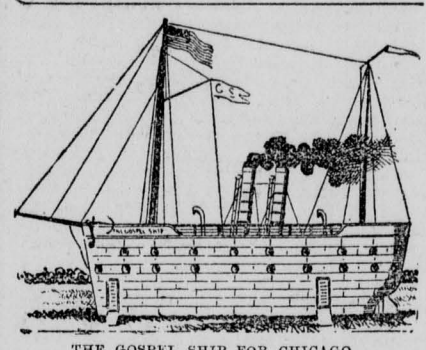
Governor Ramsdell Inaugurated.

The inauguration of George A. Ramsdell, of Nashua, as Governor of New Hampshire took place at Concord. The Governor-elect went to Concord by special train. Adjutant-General A. D. Ayling was waiting at the station and the parade proceeded to the State House, where the ceremonies of the occasion took place. The Governor-elect was sworn in in Representatives' Hall. After the oath of office had been administered Governor Ramsdell read the annual message.

A GOSPEL SHIP.

Chicago Will Have One of the Strangest Church Edifices in the World.

Chicago is about to have one of the queerest church edifices in existence. It is to be known as the gospel ship, and is in the form of a steamship. It is to be erected for the use of twin brothers—Revs. Herbert and Horace Morrill—who are locally known as "Rev. Morrill twins," as pastors of the Morrill Baptist Church. The gospel ship will find its resting place on land instead of on water—namely, on a narrow lot on the west side of Carroll avenue, bought expressly for the purpose. One of its recommendations is its cheapness. For $2000 it will be possible to construct a building the form of a ship, with a seating capacity of 500; a church of the same capacity would cost several thousand more. It is expected that the novelty of the idea will attract hundreds of people who would never find their way to the ordinary sanctuary. The unique design has already attracted more attention than would the construction of a building to cost $100,000.



THE GOSPEL SHIP FOR CHICAGO.

The plans are for a building 100 feet in length by twenty-five feet in width, or, properly, in beam. The framework will be of T iron sheeted with corrugated iron. Two masts will rise from the deck to the height of eighty feet, which will be rigged with spars and shrouds. An iron smokestack rising from the deck will be connected with the stoves in the hold. When services are in progress a supply of tar or pitch in the stoves may emit clouds of smoke from the stack.

Forty windows in the sides of the hull will have the form of portholes, and the nautical appearance of the ship will be otherwise sustained. On the decks, wooden cannon will frown upon the peaceful residents of the neighborhood. Two anchors will depend from the bow, and a capstan will raise its head from the forecastle. Entrance to the auditorium will be given through a gangway in the bow, a violation of naval architecture made necessary by the narrowness of the lot. The auditorium itself will extend the full length of the hull. In the bow a pulpit will be placed, on which a compass is to rest. Seats are to be ranged across the hull in tiers for the audience.

In conducting the church, the naval idea is to be adhered to. The twins have in contemplation the organization of the boys of the Sunday school into corps of naval cadets, clad in blue uniform. A naval band will be formed to discourse nautical melodies preparatory to services, hymns will be set to the melodies of the sea, and the illusion of the ship otherwise carried out.

It is expected that many longshoremen from the lumber yards, dock hands from the boats in the river and roustabouts from the lodging houses will be attracted to the gospel ship, and will hasten to enroll themselves in the crew. Already the size of the congregation is said to have reached 500.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND IS SAFE.

Its Reported Disappearance Was Due to a Lapse of Sobriety.

Captain Slocum, the American skipper who is voyaging around the world alone in a small yawl, tells of his visit to Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez, off the Chile, on his way across the Pacific.

At Valparaiso he had heard the reports that the island had disappeared, but he found it all right. He said there were thirty-five families on the island, prosperous and happy. Robinson Crusoe's cave was still intact.

Captain Slocum said that the reports of the disappearance of the island originated with a Chilean skipper, who had been sent to the island with a cargo of supplies for the inhabitants there. Among the supplies was an assortment of spirits, and the skipper freely helped himself. The result was that from the moment the vessel left Valparaiso he could not be sobered up long enough to take an observation of the sun and determine the position of the ship and the course that should be taken to reach the island. None of the crew, except the drunken skipper, understood navigation.

After sailing about for several days in the spot where he thought the islands should be he turned the bow of his vessel toward the East, and, picking up some landmarks along the coast, found his way back to port. The drunken skipper, for an excuse for a failure of his voyage, said that the island had disappeared out of sight.

Stole $20,000 From the County.

The Supervisors of Humboldt County, Iowa, met at Dakota City and found County Treasurer Lindley $20,000 short in his accounts. Lindley admitted his guilt. He went to jail. Lindley was a live stock buyer, and it is said lost heavily in stock deals last fall. He then tried to recoup by dealing on the Chicago Board of Trade, but lost still more. He was an active member of the Baptist Church. His bondsmen, twenty-four in number, are nearly all farmers.

Stirring Up the Mora Claim.

Senator Chandler, in executive session of the United States Senate at Washington, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the recent payment by Spain of the Mora claim, and to ascertain in connection therewith if any assurances of any sort were made to Spain as to the attitude of this Government toward the Cuban insurgents; and also to ascertain to what individuals the money paid by Spain in the settlement of this claim was distributed.

Good Horses a Drug.

Good horses must be a drug on the market when 1100-pound teams sell for $4.50 a team, and 1000-pound horses, broken to ride or drive, bring $2.50 a head. These were the prices eighteen head of horses brought one day recently at an auction sale of horses of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Tacoma, Wash.

How Spain's Army Sinks Away.

The Heraldo of Madrid in speaking of the death rate and the sickness among the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, says that a column of 4000 men sent to the island at the beginning of November numbered only 700 at the end of that month. Many other columns show similar losses from death and sickness.

THIRTY YEARS AN INVALID.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Mrs. Safford, of Canton, New York, Wife of George Safford, the Well-known Apostle of Fish Protection, Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Plaindealer, Canton, N. Y.

There is no man better known in St. Lawrence County, New York, than Mr. George Safford, of Canton, from the interest he has taken in fish culture and preservation, and from his lately issued work entitled, "Man, Present and Future," which has attracted such wide attention.

But it is not of him, but Mrs. Safford that this article is written, and her sudden recovery to a condition of excellent health after thirty years of suffering with bronchial catarrh and liver complaint.

During all those long dreary years Mrs. Safford was a hopeless invalid, and never expected to enjoy any health, as physicians and remedies had proved alike, vain, and it was not until 1895 when, by the joint recommendation of Mrs. William Orr, of Malone, N. Y., and Mrs. James Bird, of Canton, the lady began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

We print Mr. Safford's affidavit, which details in full all the circumstances of Mrs. Safford's recovery:

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, *ss.*

George Safford being duly sworn says: "For upward of thirty years prior to 1895 my wife had been ailing. While not confined to her bed her health was very poor. She had but little appetite, the circulation of her blood was very poor, and she had the other symptoms attendant upon a disordered condition of the liver, but in her case this liver difficulty was complicated with catarrh of the bronchial tubes. She used various remedies without any permanent relief. In the fall of 1895 she was recommended to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by Mrs. William Orr, of Malone, New York, and Mrs. James Bird, of Canton. Believing that a remedy recommended so highly must possess some merit, she commenced the use of the Pink Pills, and experienced immediate relief. I wish to state here that no other remedy used by her showed as quick results, or produced any permanent change in her condition. The Pink Pills seemed to fill the long felt want. Whenever the old feelings begin to be experienced my wife takes a dose of the Pink Pills and all is well again. From what I have seen them accomplish for her, I have become a firm believer in the efficacy of the pills, and while my health has never required me to use them, I feel that a supply of the pills is a necessity in the household. I have nothing but praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and believing that suffering humanity ought to know what they will do, and actuated by no other motive, I have made this statement.

(Signed) "GEORGE SAFFORD."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of September, 1896.

GEO. H. BOWERS,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Justice Roger A. Pryor, of the New York Supreme Court, declined to grant a certificate of incorporation for a Hebrew religious society, because the articles of incorporation required the annual meetings of the society to be held on Sundays.

Calendars and Coupons.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season not only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the receipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } *ss.*
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. {SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Venison Crop.

Since the season for hunting commenced, September 1, until the present, more than 2000 deers have been shot and killed in the forests of the Adirondacks. "With such a supply of deer venison should sell in Albany and New York as well as Boston for a less price than mutton," says a recent publication, since it costs nothing to raise the former. A man who owns a five-acre farm in the North Woods has established salt licks thereon with the result that they attract the deer and he is never without a supply of vension summer or winter.—New England Homestead.

Memorial of Victoria's Jubilee.

The most substantial memorial of the Victorian jubilee will be the Victoria hospital for children, which is to be built in London to commemorate the sixtieth year of the queen's reign. It is the only hospital in London that bears her name.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

A Tax on Bachelors.

The Province of Jabez Balfour, Saltu, Argentine, says the Buenos Ayres Standard, is progressing, and will in future be a fine ground for the fine old sport of husband hunting. Here is the scale of taxes which that enlightened province proposes to impose on bachelors: Twenty to thirty years old, $5 monthly; 30 to 35 years old, $10 monthly; 35 to 50 years old, $20 monthly; 50 to 75 years old, $30 monthly; 75 to 80 years old, fifty cents monthly.

Widows and widowers, when they put the "dear departed" under the sod, will be allowed three years to enjoy their freedom.

Shielding Off Lightning.

It is reported that an official inquiry recently made in Germany concerning the effect of telephone wires on atmospheric electricity showed that a network of such wires extending over a town tended to diminish the danger from lightning during thunderstorms. Reports were compared from 900 towns, of which 560 possessed telephone systems, and the whole conclusion drawn was that a network of wires lessens the danger in the ratio of 1 to 4.6.

Six hundred and seventy new wells were completed in the Pennsylvania oil fields during November, 1896.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The recent snow storm is said to have cost the city of New York no less than $1,520,000.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MOORE, 215 W. 22d St., New York Oct. 29, 1894.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash	- -	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100	PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*	2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -	$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the **Largest Number** of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Pierce Special** bicycle, price $100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

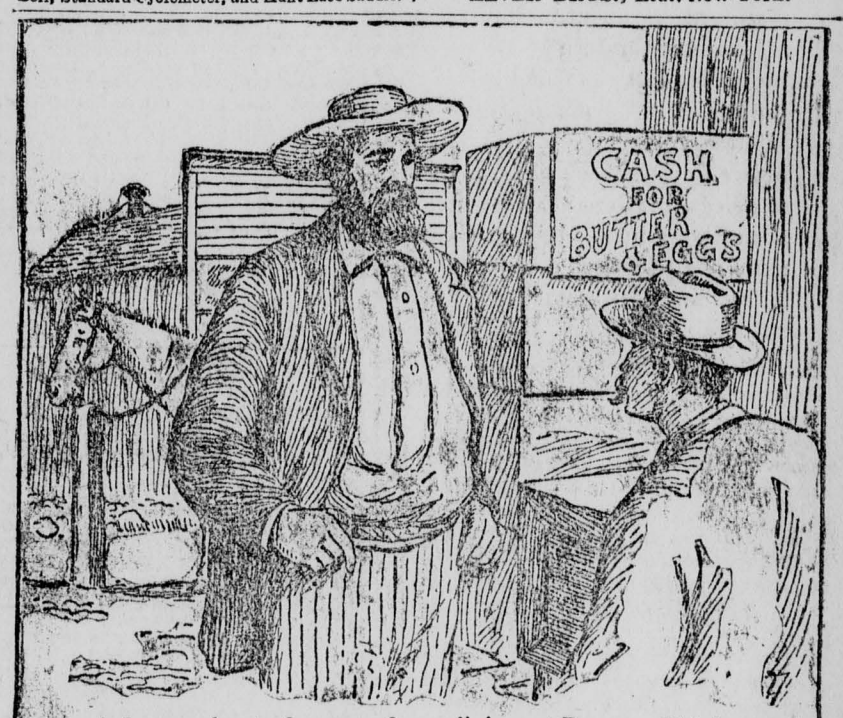
2. The Competitions will **Close the Last Day of Each Month** during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.



A farmer about 48 years of age, living at Downs, Oklahoma Territory, says of

RIPANS TABULES

"I used to be troubled with dyspepsia a great deal, but since last April I have not known what it feels like. I would have sour stomach and belch up anything the least bit greasy as sure as I ate it. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in a St. Louis paper and decided to try them, so when I went to Guthrie I found some of them and have never been without them since. I used to drink liquor, but have no desire for it now. I can eat ham and beans, or cabbage boiled with fat meat—in fact, I *can digest anything* I eat without any trouble whatever. I have always lived on a farm and have done many a hard day's work when I was sick enough to be in bed—all on account of indigestion."

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

It Was Before the Day of

SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Done."

A HAPPY OUTLAW.

The Fox Manages to Get His Share of Fun Out of Life.

Drover's Journal.

The fox is an outlaw whose scalp is valuable in many states, and to kill a fox on a farmer's land, more especially near a farmer's hen coop, is to gain the good will of the farmer. But in spite of the continuous search for it by canine and human enemies, in spite of bounties, traps and maledictions, the fox comes out smiling every evening along toward dark and wends his way across the fields, listening with cocked ears for the squeak of a mouse or the flutter of a dreaming bird in a low bush.

Keen-eyed and sharp-nosed, the fox discovers what no other animal of the clearings and woods sees. Where the owl would pass by, not thinking that a ground bird was near, the fox eats the ground bird. The weasel alone is so destructive to mice, the cooper's hawk so deadly to small birds and the white owl and wild cat scarcely equal the busy-tailed, smiling fox when it comes to picking partridge wings and rabbits ribs. Even the fawn deer are destroyed by the fox if the old does are not around.

The fox is a good purveyor of food for its young, and it lays in a supply that lasts a long time, if need be. Near Old Hadden, Conn., the other day, Arthur S. Burr was going across a field, when he found a partly eaten woodchuck, and a little beyond a ruffled grouse. Nearby was a fox's burrow with a large black hen and two more ruffled grouse in the entrance. The man dug the fox hole out, since the town of Hadden pays $2 a head for the foxes, and discovered there eight partridges, three rabbits, a woodchuck and five young foxes. It is probable that the mother was away after meat.

The fox is a playful creature. With a full stomach and no danger in sight, it will gambol about for hours, jumping sideways and up and down, waving its big tail aloft and barking for the fun of it. Sometimes it gets so interested in its sport that it fails to notice the approach of man. When so detected it does not lose its self-possession a little bit. The corners of its mouth twitch a little, and then it trots away with its head up and tail dragging, as if it didn't care whether the man was there or not; but once it gets behind a bush, rock or log, or over a little knoll, out of sight, its head drops and away the beast goes with its tail straight out behind.

Tales are told of foxes that defy the traps of men; but these foxes are all in the clearings, or near them. Back in the woods, where the foxes have not been educated, it is less difficult to get one into a trap than to trap a deer or wolf.

—Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by J. G. Gillam.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Two Weeks in Florida.

To see Florida is a pleasure; to visit it is a privilege; but to spend a fortnight within its borders is an epoch. There is great satisfaction in witnessing the ripening of tropical fruits in their own native land, and a peculiar joy in wrestling with old ocean's waves when lakes and rivers at home are all icebound. One appreciates the wonders of modern invention, and railroad development upon leaving the neighborhood of good skating one day and finding himself in the vicinity of good bathing the next. Yet this can be done, and the man who prefers hunting or fishing will take his accouterments along with him, for Florida extends a cordial invitation to all sportsmen.

Whoever would exchange for two weeks the uncertain climate of the North for the delightful and Spring-like sunshine of Florida should take the personally-conducted Jacksonville tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad which leaves New York by special train January 26. Excursion tickets for this tour, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53,00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, tourist agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-13-2t.

A Cure For Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

For the **Holidays.**

You want something special—different from other years. We have decidedly the largest line of Holiday Goods ever shown by any other store in this village. You are invited to come and examine our line,

To Sabbath Schools:

We offer special prices on fine Candies in LOTS, at 7½ to 8 cents per pound.
All are cordially invited to call and see us.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
...i dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

OYSTERS and FRUIT CAKES
For Xmas.

Our Fruit Cake is carefully baked and all fruit used is picked and cleaned by ourselves.
Best Salt Water Shell Oysters always on hand. Also, a fine line of pure Candies. Send your Xmas orders early.

GEO. W. FISHER,
Penn Street Bakery and Restaurant,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Penn St., Huntingdon.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.